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VOL. VI NO. 290 WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1981 SHAWAL 5, 1401 A.H. TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

OPEC sounds members on talks

VIENNA, Aug. 4 (R) — OPEC's secretary said Tuesday it is consulting the 13 members of the oil-exporter group to gauge support for a proposal that it convene an emergency meeting on the present glut in the world market.

African members of OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) suggested the meeting, proposing that it be held next Saturday.

But Iraqi Oil Minister Tayeh Abdul-Karim told reporters in London last week that he, at least, would prefer mid-August.

The major African exporters, Algeria, Libya and Nigeria, have been hit hardest by the glut: Western buyers have spurned millions of barrels of their oil because they decline to cut their price of around \$40 a barrel, OPEC's highest.

The buyer revolt is now spreading to the Middle East, according to oil industry sources in Tokyo who said Japanese refiners are threatening to stop shipping from Iran and Kuwait unless those countries slash prices.

The biggest exporter, Saudi Arabia, has deliberately let the glut swell, refusing to cut its production of 10.25 million barrels per day (BPD), in a drive to bring down other OPEC prices nearer its own rate of \$32 a barrel.

The others refused to cut prices when OPEC last met in Geneva May 26. But according to *The Middle East Economic Survey* (MEES), there is now a growing mood in OPEC that a compromise is needed.

An OPEC spokesman said at least 10 members must support the proposal for a meeting before it can be held, adding that the secretary did not expect to have the view of all members on this and on a date venue, until late this week.

Abdul-Karim mentioned Geneva or Vienna as likely meeting places.

German jobless hit 1.25m mark

BONN, Aug. 4 (R) — West Germany Tuesday announced a sharp rise in unemployment and a fall in industrial production as government talks continued on whether to levy a special income surtax to finance the creation of more jobs.

Federal labor office statistics showed the number out of work rose by 120,500 last month to 1.25 million or 5.3 percent of the labor force, the highest July total for 29 years.

Josef Stigl, president of the labor office, said the rise in unemployment was extraordinarily large for the time of year and all signs were that the economy would weaken further.

The economics ministry later provided further evidence of the gloomy state of West Germany's economy with figures showing industrial production fell by a seasonally adjusted 3.6 percent in June after rising by almost one percent in May. Finance Minister Hans Matthöfer meanwhile reported that the government was still undecided about the "difficult problem" of whether to levy an income surtax.

Matthöfer, in an interview with the illustrated weekly *Stern*, said the immediate effect of such a tax would be to endanger jobs since it would hike money out of the economy and cut the demand. The creation of new jobs through investment incentives financed by the tax would come only at a later stage.

The surtax was proposed by the ruling Social Democratic Party (SPD) in recent budget talks with its junior coalition partner, the Free Democratic Party (FDP). The government agreed last Thursday to most of a \$7.2 billion savings program, designed to slow the growth of federal spending next year and reduce borrowing.

But Matthöfer is still seeking some \$1.1 billion in savings from other ministers, having obtained the economics ministry's agreement late Monday to cut its spending by \$480 million to \$1.8 billion in 1982.

The economics ministry says it will cut aid to the coal industry to \$600 million next year from \$1.1 billion this year. Much of this aid is used to subsidize sales of coking coal to the steel industry, offsetting the price difference between domestic coal and cheaper imported coal.

Pope undergoes tests for second operation

VATICAN CITY, Aug. 4 (R) — Pope John Paul, recovering from an assassination attempt on May 13, underwent clinical tests Tuesday in preparation for a second stomach operation, the Vatican spokesman said. The operation is intended to restore full function to the Pope's lower intestines, bypassed during emergency surgery after he was shot in St. Peter's Square by a Turkish extremist.

The spokesman, Father Romeo Panciroli, said the tests began Monday. He said he could not confirm or deny that the operation would take place Wednesday, as suggested by some church sources.

The Pope's doctors at Rome's Gemelli Hospital said Saturday he had fully recovered from the viral infection he contracted in June and that surgery would be performed later this month after the tests.

6,000 flights grounded Air staff ignores Reagan's ultimatum

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — U.S. air traffic controllers pressed on with their national strike Tuesday despite a "return to work or be fired" order from President Reagan and a judge's threat to fine them up to a \$100,000 for each hour of its illegal walkout.

About 6,000 of the country's 14,000 domestic flights were grounded Monday when the controllers ignored a law banning strikes by government employees and walked out for more pay and fringe benefits. District Judge Harold Greene Monday night ordered the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO) to return to work by 8 p.m. (2400 GMT) Tuesday night or be fined. He said the fine would be \$100,000 for each hour of its illegal walkout. But PATCO President Robert Poli said the strike would go on.

Earlier, President Reagan said that if the controllers did not return to work within 48 hours, they would be fired and replaced. The PATCO response — "It does not change our position." Airline sources said a prolonged strike could cost the industry up to \$100 million and the U.S. economy \$250 million a day.

International and long-distance domestic flights were given priority Monday under direction from supervisors, non-union workers and military controllers. But some flights were delayed up to six hours. Several major airlines went to court in New York seeking a \$50,000 an hour fine against the union. Trans World Airlines said it had to cancel at least 284 flights at a cost of \$7 million. United Airlines reported cancellation of 301 flights for a loss of \$4 million. American Airlines canceled 240 flights for an estimated loss of \$2.4 million.

The Federal Aviation Administration said the aim was to keep 50 percent of international flights and flights over 500 miles operational. Government officials said 70 percent of PATCO's 15,500 members were on strike. The Justice Department said it had won temporary court orders against strikers in more than 30 cities and was ready to proceed with criminal charges against 22 regional union officials.

But Judge Greene rejected a government call for Poli's arrest and the union chief said afterward: "The question is — will the strike continue? The answer is 'yes'."

The Pentagon said that more than 200 military air traffic controllers were made available Monday and about 700 were on call for possible service. "This nation will not be held hostage," Federal Aviation Administrator J. Lynn Helms said. Transportation Secretary Drew Lewis said the government had applications from 9,000 people for air controller jobs and if union members were fired, training of their replacements could begin quickly.



FLIGHT CONTROL: Air traffic controllers in the United States began a strike Monday for better service conditions affecting flights badly. Supervisory personnel have been maintaining the control towers. The picture shows one such personnel on duty at O'Hare airport in Chicago, one of America's busiest.

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Banks intervene to check dollar

LONDON, Aug. 4 (R) — Central Banks showed their concern over the dollar's latest show of strength by stepping up support for their own currencies in foreign exchange markets Tuesday.

(See Financial Roundup on Page 11)

It had the effect of pulling the dollar down somewhat from the high levels of Monday when it soared to a five-year peak against the mark and a 23-year record against the French franc.

Profit-taking also took some shine off the dollar Tuesday, as the relief of governments worried that the increased costs of dollar imports such as oil will push up their inflation rates.

Zurich and London dealers reported concerted selling of dollars Tuesday morning by Central Banks, including the Bank of England, the West German Bundesbank, the Swiss National Bank and the Bank of France, and said markets remained very nervous.

However, they said that with firm U.S. interest rates and a favorable market view of the Reagan administration's tax-cutting economic program underpinning the dollar, the success of the intervention would probably be only temporary.

The moves by the European monetary authorities Tuesday morning followed strong selling by the Bank of Japan in Tokyo to depress the dollar. The Japanese Central Bank was estimated to have spent more than \$100 million.

Japan's international trade and industry minister, Rokusake Tanaka, said on his return from an overseas trip that the yen's sharp depreciation against the dollar recently was adversely affecting Japanese prices and trade.

The dilemma facing the Japanese, West Germans, British and others is whether to deplete their reserves further by heavy market interventions against the dollar or raise their interest rates to reduce the differential favoring dollar rates. Higher domestic interest rates could delay economic recovery.

503 die in July Lebanon raids

BEIRUT, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Israeli raids left 503 dead and 1,334 injured in Lebanon in July, police reports said here Tuesday.

The July 17 bombing of Beirut left 190 dead and 700 wounded, mainly civilians, in a single hour. The police reports added that the total casualty list from both Israeli raids and internal fighting among different Lebanese factions had left 1,679 dead and 5,223 wounded this year.

New York holds Irish sympathizer

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP) — An Irish sympathizer was arrested Tuesday several hours after he walked into the British consulate claiming to have explosives strapped to his body and demanding to talk to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. There were no explosion and there was no reports of injuries.

Ken Walton, deputy assistant director of the FBI office in New York, said the man, identified as Tom Jack, of New Jersey walked into the 10th-floor office of the British mission at 8:30 a.m. (1230 GMT) and said he had an explosive device taped under his shirt. Police hostage negotiators rushed to the scene as did an administration physician who was treating the man, Walton said.

After speaking to the doctor, Jack allowed police to look at what he was carrying under his shirt and it proved not to be a bomb, Walton said. What he had, was an 18-inch (45 cm) piece of reinforced steel with a small alarm clock taped to it, Walton said.

Walton said, at one point, Jack warned that there were other bombs, throughout the building. The bomb squad checked, but



"How about hazard pay, too? A job could get hot by lightning up heat."

Protests planned

During the incident, the floors of the 12th story building were evacuated and large crowds gathered outside.

The building has been the site of many demonstrations recently by Irish sympathizers protesting Britain's presence in Northern Ireland and the deaths of Irish hunger strikers in Belfast jails.

Eight wooden coffins draped with Irish flags have been placed outside the building as part of the protest.

At one point, an official from Irish Northern Aid Committee, which has sponsored the demonstrations, went into the building at the request of police to try to identify Jack. John McIlhonne, the official, said he had not seen Jack but understood "he's been to the Irish Northern Aid demonstrations here."

Court upholds strike ban in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (R) — The Indian Supreme Court Tuesday dismissed two challenges to the validity of a presidential ordinance giving Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government wide powers to ban strikes in essential services.

The ordinance, promulgated last week, has drawn bitter protests from opposition parties and trade unions. Several major unions have called for a day of protest demonstrations when parliament resumes Aug. 17. Three judges of the supreme court Tuesday dismissed petitions against the regulation by a legislator from northern Jammu and Kashmir state, and a trade union, after a 90-minute hearing.

Meanwhile, Indian Labor and Planning Minister Narain Dutt Tiwari said the powers under the ordinance would be used in the last resort to deal with what he called any extreme situation in essential services. Speaking at the opening of a conference of state labor ministers, he said that "extremist and disturbing" trends had been noticeable recently, especially in essential services.

He listed as some of the trends the growing use of violence and intimidation, work-to-rule, go-slows and sudden lock-outs. Tiwari said these affected productivity, the availability

Yugoslav official killed in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — A man shot and killed the treasurer of the Yugoslav Embassy and wounded an embassy security guard as they were dining in a Brussels restaurant early Tuesday, police said.

The treasurer was identified as Stojan Deric and the security guard as Zuko Redzo. Redzo had just arrived in Brussels to replace a security guard who was injured in a July 14 shooting inside the Yugoslav Embassy.

A Yugoslav Embassy spokesman complained to Belgian police that the mission had not been informed of the shooting immediately. The exact circumstances of the incident were not clear.

Mitterrand's visit set for September

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AFP) — President Francois Mitterrand will travel to Saudi Arabia at the end of September on his first official foreign visit since taking office May 21, a presidential spokesman said Tuesday. No date has yet been announced.

It will precede official visits by the new Socialist president to the United States on Oct. 18 and to Mexico on Oct. 19 to 21 before the North-South summit in Cancun.

Mitterrand's trip to Saudi Arabia will follow the visit here by King Khaled on June 13. He was the first foreign head of state to visit the new French president.

Following talks then between the two leaders, French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson said there had been a "wide convergence of views" on various topics, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Lebanese situation and the status of Jerusalem.

Prince Sultan ibn Abdul Aziz, the minister

of defense and aviation, said that cooperation, particularly military, would continue between the two countries. He said Riyadh "will not stop" buying sophisticated weapons from France.

Paris and Riyadh have signed a 14 billion franc (\$3 billion) naval contract for the delivery, in four years, of four 2,000-ton frigates and a naval defense system.

King Khaled also assured France of continued oil supplies. France imports 53 percent of its oil from Saudi Arabia, its largest supplier.

Mitterrand, said in an interview shortly after his election that trips to Saudi Arabia and Israel would be among his first official visits. But official sources said the Israeli air raid on a French-built nuclear research center site in Iraq on June 7 and an air strike on Beirut, where France has strong traditional ties, reduced the chances of an immediate visit to the Zionist state.

Bahonar named premier Iran may react, France told

TEHRAN, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — Iran has warned France that it would "react appropriately" if France, home for many Iranian exiles, became "a center for counter-revolutionaries," government spokesman Behbad Nabavi was reported Tuesday as saying.

Iran's official Pars news agency quoted Nabavi as telling a press conference in Tehran that France's behavior in accepting deposed President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr as a political refugee last week was "an unfriendly act on the part of France". France had put obstacles in the way of attempts by the Iranian embassy staff in Paris to interview Bani-Sadr, Nabavi said.

France's decision to deliver four naval gunboats on order to Iran last week had no bearing on bilateral relations, and Iran's future policy toward France would be based on French actions, Nabavi added. "If France becomes a center for counter-revolutionaries, the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran will react appropriately," he added. He did not elaborate.

The Pars dispatch quoted Nabavi as saying that if France declined to extradite Bani-Sadr "they will be defaulting from the viewpoint of international law." The spokesman also said last week's Iranian air attack on Iraq's oil installations was a "direct answer to rumors that the air force had been weakened."

The Iranian government has ordered an inquiry into the air force following Bani-Sadr's flight to France last Wednesday aboard an air force jet from Tehran's main airport. Parliament Speaker Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani said last Friday's prayer meeting at Tehran University: "We decided that the air force, which is one of the most sensitive organs of the country, should be purged."

Bani-Sadr, during his 17 months as president, restored to the air force dozens of officers imprisoned because they were identified with the rule of the late Shah.

Rafsanjani also charged that Bani-Sadr was linked to two bomb explosions Monday that killed 14 persons and injured 40. In the first, a booby-trapped car blew up in Tehran, 200 meters from the offices of newly-elected President Muhammad Ali Rajai, and not far from the parliament building where Rajai was being sworn in. That blast killed one person and injured 15, according to official figures. Among the injured were young children who were going for vaccinations.

In the second, in Kermanshah, capital of the western province of Kermanshah, 13 persons were killed and 25 injured when a bomb exploded near a telephone headquarters. Bani-Sadr and other "groups" in Paris who said they wanted "to expel the companions of Ayatollah Khomeini from the scene" were doubtless responsible for this "blind terrorism unprecedented in Iran," Rafsanjani said.

Meanwhile, Hojatoleslam Muhammad Javad Bahonar, secretary general of the Islamic Republican Party, was named prime minister Tuesday. Pars news agency said newly installed President Muhammad Ali Rajai decreed Bahonar's premiership in a letter to Iran's parliament, read out at a mid-morning session in Tehran.

Rafsanjani has scheduled a special parliament session for a vote of confidence on Bahonar's appointment next Wednesday, Pars added.

In the letter of designation, Rajai expressed his hope that Bahonar's premiership would be approved by the parliament, citing his achievements during his service as education minister according to Pars.

In Berlin, police Tuesday cleared the Iranian consulate in West Berlin and freed the six diplomatic staff following the occupation by 30 anti-Khomeini demonstrators. Police denied a claim made in a telephone call to the West German news agency DPA that the consul-general had been taken hostage.

Most of the occupiers were members of the student organization "Cisnu" or the association of Muslim students. They were protesting against recent executions in Iran and in support of the Iranian National Resistance Council. Trouble began early Tuesday when 100 persons gathered in front of the building, shouting or throwing stones. A number

27 opponents executed in Iran

TEHRAN, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Twenty-seven opponents of the Iranian regime have been executed within the past 24 hours, the official news agency Pars reported here Tuesday.

Pars said the execution of 12 members of the Marxist-Leninist opposition group "Paykar" took place at the capital's Evvin Prison and three anti-government Mujahideen or Fedayeen rebels were shot by firing squad after being condemned to death at Boudjerd in western Iran. Another 12 "counter-revolutionaries" were executed in the north of the country, Pars said.

Since June 20, more than 300 executions have been carried out in Iran. Of the 12 men shot by firing squad in the north, five belonged to the People's Mujahideen, whose leader Massoud Rajjavi arrived in France last week with former President Abolhassan Ban Sadr.

Lisbon envoy named

LISBON, Aug. 4 (R) — Portugal has named a new ambassador to Cuba four months after withdrawing its charge d'affaires in Havana in a diplomatic row between the two countries.

Cuban authorities charged the Portuguese diplomat, Francisco de Sales Mascarenhas, with helping to plan the armed seizure of the Ecuadorian Embassy in Havana last February. Portugal protested the accusation, withdrew Mascarenhas in March, and declared the Cuban ambassador in Lisbon persona non grata, giving him 48 hours to leave the country.

The new Portuguese representative in Cuba is to be Francisco Knopfl, at present ambassador to Portugal's former African colony of Sao Tome and Principe.

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In Eastern Province

UPM to set up technical institute

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — The University of Petroleum and Minerals plans to set up a technical research institute over a 30,000 sq. meters area to serve the Kingdom's development, according to Dr. Abdullah Bakr, the university's vice-chancellor.

Dr. Bakr was quoted by *Okaz* Tuesday as saying that more than 500 scientists will work at the institute to find a suitable solution to problems arising from a lack of expertise. He said that the projects already carried out by the university are many. They have turned the UPM into the first integrated university in the Arab world. Its lecture halls, classes, laboratories, central library, computer center, housing complexes for students and professors in addition to other facilities cover a six-sq.-kilometer area and make it the second biggest university in the Arab world.



Dr. Abdullah Bakr

The vice-chancellor added that the present student city is being reconstructed and expanded to cope with the increasing number of undergraduates. He said that as soon as results of the secondary school certificate (equivalent of GCE) are announced, test centers will be set up throughout the Kingdom to interview applicants. To qualify for the test, applicants must have obtained 85 percent of the total marks in their GCE, in case they come from the arts section.

Bakr said he was proud that Saudi Arabia had succeeded in establishing the necessary infrastructure for economic development and progress. "We must now concentrate on technique, natural sciences, applied sciences and engineering to create additional scientific research institutions, without which a country can not achieve the much desired progress."

For Small Arabians applicants only				TEST CENTERS					
Center	Location	Date	Time	Personal Interview	Center	Location	Date	Time	Personal Interview
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Taif	Thaqif Secondary School	11/8/81	09.00	12.13/81	Riyadh	Riyadh	18/7/81	21.00	20.21/781
Medina	Tayeb Secondary School	11/8/81	09.00	12.13/81	Jeddah	Public Administration Institute	18/7/81	21.30	20.21/781
Qatif	Unatrah Secondary School	11/8/81	09.00	12.13/81	Makkah	Al-Thaqif Model School	18/7/81	21.30	20.21/781
Dhahran III	UPM block 11	22/9/81	09.00	23/9/81	Makkah	King Abdul Aziz Secondary School	18/7/81	21.30	20.21/781

NOTE: Graduates of the secondary school science section will be examined in chemistry, mathematics, physics and English language at secondary school level. Those of the arts section will be examined in mathematics and English.

Hajrah denies phone work halted

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — Taif Mayor Dr. Hassan Hajrah has denied that the telephone extension project in Taif had been halted. In an interview with *Okaz* Tuesday, he said that the company carrying out the project was only asked to present a timetable for its digging operations; but it failed to submit the same to the municipality.

Hajrah said that Taif was undergoing a face-lift without affecting the landscape or damaging the environment. Embellishment projects include a fountain off airport road, he said adding that the Sulaimaniah project will be implemented in stages and that the King has approved the construction of a ring road.



Dr. Hassan Hajrah

Coordination planned

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — Jeddah Chamber of Commerce and Industry has requested all chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture to supply it with their regular newsletters about their activities with the aim of informing concerned businessmen, who wish to attend exhibitions which the chambers plan to organize. Abdullah Dahlan, secretary general of Jeddah chamber of commerce and industry, told *Okaz* Tuesday that this move will help the chamber have sufficient time to coordinate with the concerned businessmen beforehand.

FROM THE GULF

ABU DHABI, Aug. 4 (WAM) — The general economic development plan of the UAE aims at creating economic equilibrium among the seven member-emirates to achieve a uniformity of the standard of urban development among them.

This is reflected in the annual report of the planning ministry on the federal government projects in each of the emirates. It says federal projects in the past year in Abu Dhabi cost DH. 1.203 billion, Dubai DH. 536 million, Sharjah DH. 798 million, Ajman DH. 403 million, Umm Al-Quwain DH. 510 million, Ras Al-Khaimah DH. 1.077 billion and Fujairah DH. 1.422 billion. Work on all these projects started during the 1980 budget period.

Fujairah occupies the first position in terms of allocation, reflecting a greater attention paid by the federal government to the development of the eastern coast. The figures indicate that allocations for Abu Dhabi and Dubai emirates are relatively small because



Prince Saud Al-Faisal

Prince Saud starts tour of L. America

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (SPA) — Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal will start a 12-day tour of Venezuela, Argentina and Brazil Wednesday at the invitation of the foreign ministers of the three countries.

Prince Saud, who attended a two-day conference in Cancun, Mexico, of foreign ministers of 22 industrialized and developing countries, flies to Caracas Wednesday for a two-day visit. He will then visit Argentina Aug. 10 to 12, from where he will proceed to Brazil for a two-day visit. Meanwhile, Lebanese Premier Satiq Al-Wazzan received a verbal message from Prince Saud in Beirut Monday.

The message was communicated by the Kingdom's Charge d'Affaires Hussein Abu Nemi during his meeting with the foreign ministry's secretary general, Kusrowan Lubki.

PLO praises Kingdom's role

RIYADH, Aug. 4 (SPA) — Palestine Liberation Organization Chief of Islamic Department Ihsan Salaha (Abu Taufiq) Moday commended the role Saudi Arabia has been playing in support of the Palestinian issue.

He described the Kingdom's moves in support of PLO as "positive and responsible", and said it deserved appreciation from all Palestinians loyal to their cause. The Palestinians leader, in an interview with *Okaz*, said hostile remarks against the Kingdom would harm the Palestinian cause.

King receives Eid greetings

TAIF, Aug. 4 (SPA) — King Khalid Tuesday received a congratulatory cable from President Seyni Kountche of Niger on the occasion of Eid-ul-Fitr.

In his cable, the Niger leader wished happiness for the monarch and lasting welfare and prosperity for the people of Saudi Arabia.

Yamani leaves for U.S.

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — Information Minister, Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, has left for the United States by the end of last week to undergo medical check-up.

Prayer Times

Wednesday	Makkah	Medina	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Fajr	4:30	4:27	3:58	3:42	4:06	4:33
Dhuhr	12:27	12:28	11:59	11:46	12:10	12:40
Asr	3:46	3:54	3:25	3:16	3:40	4:14
Maghrib	6:59	7:04	6:36	6:25	6:49	7:22
Isha	8:29	8:34	8:06	7:55	8:19	8:52



COMMENT

By Yahya Al-Attar

Governor of Makkah Prince Majed had called upon the people to celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr by organizing popular functions in Makkah, Taif, Jeddah and in other towns of the Western Province. The call received a big response from the public and, with the assistance and encouragement from the municipalities, feasts and soires were held in most places providing opportunity for citizens and expatriates to rejoice in a family atmosphere. These revetries, in fact, symbolized the meanings of brotherhood and cordiality and kindled the faces with mirth and glee.

The active participation by many citizens, including a number of artists, in

varied cultural and folkloric programs demonstrated a complete harmony with the spirit of the royal call for such functions. Beside fulfilling Prince Majed's great desire for popular functions, the occasion showed the extent to which the feelings and sentiments of the leadership and the people interacted with each other.

Not only this, the royal patronage of the celebrations created a deep impact on every individual who noticed that a person like Prince Majed with a host of official responsibilities worked indefatigably to bring happiness to the people of the region. He considered it his duty to make available all the means of welfare and happiness for the people under the directives of the country's wise leadership.

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ABU DHABI, Aug. 4 (WAM) — Matar Al-Younbah, foreign minister of Mali, arrives here Aug. 15 on a three-day visit at the invitation of Rashid Abdullah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

While here, the minister will hold talks with UAE officials on bilateral relations, current situation in the Middle East, Afro-Arab co-operation, in addition to a number of issues of mutual interest.

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Reagan-Sadat talks on M.E. begin today

By William Bray
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 — When Egyptian President Anwar Sadat arrives here Tuesday for his first face-to-face meeting with President Ronald Reagan, he will discuss complex issues of the Middle East with a beginning. The talks begin Wednesday.

Reagan has been preoccupied during the first seven months of his presidency with domestic issues. He has directed his efforts toward establishing a solid base on political and economic issues before launching into the international arena of the Middle East. So far, Reagan "has been spared the deep immersion (in Middle East issues)" until this week, said one high level desk officer in the State Department who briefed reporters last week on Sadat's visit. "There are a lot of buzz words and code words that are known by those who play the game better than initiates" like Reagan, said the State Department official. Translated Reagan has to learn much.

Sadat will have at least three things on his mind when he begins his discussions with Reagan — the Palestinian autonomy talks, American economic assistance, and broad prospects for the maintenance of peace in the region. Reagan has said that the Israeli settlements in the West Bank are neither obstacles to peace nor illegal, according to the

official. Sadat however, wants to convince the Reagan administration of the need to provide the Palestinians with autonomy on the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

An important element in the autonomy talks will be therefore, the department official says, that the "Israelis would like the U.S. to recognize the PLO, because it would assume that the PLO would recognize Israel first." It becomes a vicious circle as to who will recognize whom first, and this will be high on the list of things for Reagan and Sadat to discuss. The only question seems to be how and when recognition of the PLO by Israel and vice versa would be accomplished.

Sadat faces growing uneasiness at home among Egyptians over his policy of making peace with Israel without resolution of the Palestinian problem. This internal pressure, coupled with widespread perception in the Arab world and Europe that the Camp David accords can no longer be used as a valid framework for peace pose a serious dilemma for both Sadat and the Reagan administration.

But Sadat and Reagan share common viewpoints on "regional security" and Egypt's role in the area, and on bilateral relations in general.

If Sadat can convince Reagan to act decisively on the autonomy talks by next fall after Reagan meets with the leaders of Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, he will have achieved a major breakthrough.

Meantime, he will push for the inclusion of the PLO in future talks to expand the concept of autonomy to include not only the Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank but also the land which is at stake.

In a related development, Secretary of State Alexander Haig has indicated that the United States wants to revive autonomy talks for 1.5 million Palestinians in Israeli-occupied lands. Haig was speaking here Monday at a signing ceremony for an Israeli-Egyptian accord on an international peacekeeping force to police the Sinai after Israel hands back the last section of the occupied peninsula in April 1982.

He said the American role in the Sinai negotiations was a "clear manifestation of the United States' continuing support for the peace process...this accomplishment today underlines the importance of similar progress in the autonomy talks."

Haig's remark was one of the firmest signs to date that Reagan intends to pick up the autonomy talks where they left by his predecessor, Jimmy Carter.

Mayor questioned for interview Israel bans PLO funds for West Bank

TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — The military government Monday interrogated a Palestinian mayor in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and banned Palestine Liberation Organization funds from the area in a crackdown on contacts between the PLO and West Bank Palestinians.

The military government questioned Ramallah Mayor Kerim Khalaf... about an interview he granted *Al-Fair* newspaper and released him on a \$833 bond. Khalaf is quoted by *The East Jerusalem* newspaper as saying the PLO is the representative of the Palestinian people. He called on the West Bank citizens to rebel against Israeli military authority and said Israel's war against Palestinians in Lebanon has strengthened

the Palestinians' will to fight.

Khalaf was brought to the police under a military regulation reissued last week that bans Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip from voicing support for the PLO. In a further effort to sever contact between Palestinian Arabs in the West Bank and the PLO, the military government said it was "hanning funds from the joint Jordan-PLO Committee in Amman. The blockage of funds from Jordan could lead to a deterioration of services in the occupied territory since 60 percent of municipal operating budgets and 100 percent of their development funds come from the committee.

Khalaf said that under the U.N. Human

Rights Charter, he has the right to speak out, and insisted he was misquoted in the article. He also said that Israeli military censors who review all material could have deleted parts of the interview, but had not done so. "When I gave my opinion, it was published in the paper, but it went through the military censor, so I am not responsible for what was published and am free to say what I want."

Khalaf recently returned from abroad where he was seeking medical care for serious leg injuries suffered last year when his car was bombed by Israelis. He lost a foot in the incident. A military spokesman claimed that Khalaf was held responsible for his statements.

Begin to form cabinet today

TEL AVIV, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Menahem Begin overcome last-minute snags Tuesday to reach an agreement with his coalition partners on the formation of a new government, Begin's office announced.

Eleventh-hour jockeying for cabinet seats forced a one-day delay in building a ruling coalition. The agreement among the four partners cleared the way for Begin to seek parliamentary endorsement Wednesday, the last day of his three-week time limit.

A communique from Begin's office said the premier and his three coalition partners, the Religious Party (6) Agudat Israel (4) and Tami (3) for a 61-seat majority in the 120-member parliament — the same razorthin edge he held when he presented his first government, in June 1977.

Begin has chosen Ariel Sharon, a bullish former general as his defense minister. Sharon was the brain behind Israel's program of building illegal Jewish settlements in occupied Arab territory that was internationally condemned.

The foreign policy outlined in the draft coalition agreement showed no changes from Begin's earlier government. It "pledged" to continue talks on Palestinian autonomy in occupied territory and more Jewish settlements.

Begin has agreed to enact a wide range of religious legislation which the three parties demanded as their price for joining the coalition. Government sources said he had agreed to cancel flight by El Al and close down Israeli ports on the Jewish Sabbath as well as tightening up Sabbath observance laws.

Pakistan outlaws ambush police; 8 die, 11 injured

KARACHI, Aug. 4 (AP) — Eight officers of the Sind police force were killed and 11 wounded in an encounter with outlaws Monday night in the Jacobabad district of Sind province, 960 kms northwest of Karachi, police said. One dacoit was killed, and several wounded dacoit bandits were taken away when the group escaped.

According to Karachi police, a large force of officers surrounded a village in Jacobabad district, after police had received a tip that a gang of dacoits wanted by police was hiding in the village. There was an exchange of fire between police and the bandits that lasted several hours.

Nonaligned panel to assess bomb damage in Beirut

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 4 (AP) — The Organization of Nonaligned Countries has agreed to send a fact-finding mission to Beirut to assess the damage inflicted by recent Israeli bombings on the city, organization officials have said.

The coordinating bureau of the nonaligned movement, which met here Monday, acted upon a request by Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The request was passed on to the meeting by deputy PLO observer to the U.N. Hassan A. Abdul Rahman. A similar request by Arafat that a U.N. Palestinian Rights Committee mission visit Beirut was not acted on due to differences among committee members over chairmanship of the meeting.

Committee vice chairman Farid Zarif of Afghanistan was scheduled to preside over the meeting. But Pakistani representative Niaz Naik objected to Zarif's chairmanship because of the Soviet Union's involvement in Afghanistan. Naik said his delegation could not go along with a meeting presided over by "a representative of a regime" his country did not recognize.

The nonaligned mission is expected to be made up of representatives of India, Guyana, Yugoslavia, and one member from Africa. Some suggested that any reports that might emerge from the investigation be used in a campaign against Israel at the three-month fall session of U.N. General Assembly.

BRIEFS

GUATEMALA (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Boutros Ghali ended a four-day official visit to Guatemala Monday, during which a technical and scientific cooperation agreement was signed. Ghali flew on to Honduras as part of his Latin American tour.

UNITED NATIONS, (AP) — A U.N. spokesman told reporters here Monday that the correct U.N. estimate of those killed in last week's Iranian earthquake was 1,500 people, not 8,000 as he had said Thursday.

NICOSIA, (AP) — A four-man nonaligned peace commission is scheduled to arrive in Tehran Thursday to study the latest developments in the Iran-Iraq war, the official Iranian news agency, Pars reported.

ATHENS, (R) — A hitherto unknown group calling itself "the Blue Archer" has claimed responsibility for a number of forest and farmland fires in Greece over the last three days, police said Tuesday.

TEL AVIV, (AP) — Some 300 tons of cotton aboard an Israeli ship in the southern port of Eilat burst into flames twice Monday, ZIM Shipping Company said.

India denies Pakistan allegation U.N. envoy resumes Afghan talks in Karachi

KARACHI, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — United Nations special envoy Javier Perez de Cuellar arrived here Tuesday on the first leg of an Asian tour aimed at negotiating a political solution to the crisis in Afghanistan. The envoy later met with Pakistani Foreign Minister Aga Shahi.

He said he plans to visit Kabul Thursday for a two-day stay, and will go to Iran as soon as he received approval from Tehran. Cuellar told reporters upon his arrival here that his main objective was to promote discussions among all concerned parties. He had not brought any specific proposals, he said.

"It is up to the parties concerned to make proposals. I am here to bridge the gap between them and to define a common strategy," he said.

U.N. efforts to work out a political settlement in Afghanistan leading to the withdrawal of an estimated 85,000 Soviet troops

there have been bogged down mainly by Afghanistan's demand for bilateral talks between Afghanistan and its two neighbors. Pakistan and Iran want the three countries to sit down together at the same table under U.N. supervision.

Cuellar may also hold talks with President Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq... before visiting Kabul. Pakistan and Afghanistan told U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim earlier this month that they wanted Cuellar to resume his mission despite lack of progress last April.

Meanwhile, in New Delhi, a foreign office spokesman denied Pakistani press reports that Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao had a secret meeting with Afghan President Bahrak Karmal during the former's official visit to Moscow last month. Describing the reports as "a figment of motivated imagination," the spokesman said they appeared to

be part of a campaign by the "censored Pakistani press" during the last two or three weeks to give currency to such "misinformation about India on different issues."

The reports had alleged that Rao and Karmal had discussed the possibility of evolving a joint strategy toward Pakistan. They also agreed that in case of a world conference being held on Afghanistan, the "Mujahiddin" should be kept out; the reports added.

The spokesman recalled a Pakistani press report last week which suggested that India was in consultation with Israel to prepare an attack on the nuclear facility in Pakistan, similar to the Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear research center in early June. He warned that dissemination of such "incorrect and unfounded" information by Pakistan could affect the process of normalization of relations between the two countries.

On the fighting front, the anti-communist rebels ambushed a Soviet and Afghan government convoy in Logar Province, destroying at least two tanks and 10 trucks carrying ammunition to the southeastern city of Gardez.

American-Arabs protest ABC film

By Jeannette Garrett
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Aug. 4 — For the second time in four months, the ABC television network is the subject of a protest campaign from the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC). This time the target is a "20/20" program titled "If you were the president," to be aired Thursday. The show explores how the president of the United States and his advisers might respond to a "terrorist attack" from a group called the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

The national ADC headquarters and

local chapters, including Houston, are waging a letter writing and telegram campaign against the network and local ABC affiliates to prevent the show from being aired. According to the coordinator of the Houston chapter of the Anti-Discrimination Committee, the local ABC affiliate, while sympathizing with ADC's viewpoint, will air the show because "it is a network decision."

It was only four months ago that the ABC 20/20 show "The Unholy War" drew a similar response from the ADC for presenting what the committee felt was a biased account of the Middle East conflict.

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U.S. fires Explorer satellites into orbit

VANDENBERG, California, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — Two Explorer satellites have been sent into orbit by a Delta missile fired from the Vandenberg Air Base, 225 kms northwest of Los Angeles, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reported.

The satellites, *Explorer A* and *Explorer B*, were launched at 0956 GMT Monday for a two-year space mission aimed at examining the effects of the sun on the earth's atmosphere, a NASA spokesman said.

Monday's launching, the first of two planned from the Vandenberg base this year, was postponed three times last week due to a computer malfunction, poor atmospheric conditions and a technical incident on one of the backup planes.

Meanwhile, astronauts Joe Engle and Richard Truly, who will become the first space travelers in history to fly in a used spaceship, said Monday all systems are go for the launch of America's second space shuttle flight, scheduled for Sept. 30.

Their ship, the *Columbia*, carried the nation into the age of reusable spacecraft last April when John Young and Robert Crippen rode it into orbit from a launch pad at Cape Canaveral and then landed it like an airplane in the California desert three days later.

Engle and Truly told a news conference at the Johnson Space Center in Texas that everything is going smoothly for *Columbia*'s second flight. They will stay in earth orbit two days longer than Young and Crippen did and will carry a heavier load. Otherwise, they said, their mission will be essentially the same as before.

"If we get up and back down all right I will consider that pretty successful," said Engle, the flight commander. The astronauts will test a mechanical arm that will extend from the payload and be controlled inside the cockpit. It is equipped to "grapple" certain objects that are fitted with stems.

Columbia's payload also will contain equipment for five "earth resources" experiments designed to show the commercial adaptability of the shuttle. It will fly upside down and forward relative to the earth during these experiments, which include a special radar that NASA says could detect mineral resources, including oil, from space.

Another experiment will scan the ocean, note color differences and could locate schools of fish or possible effects of pollution.

For public service Indonesian gets Magsaysay award

MANILA, Aug. 4 (AP) — An Indonesian woman who helped organize private and government agencies into a countrywide effort to help her nation's least fortunate has been named winner of the Ramon Magsaysay award for public service. Mrs. A. H. Nasution, chairman of Indonesia's National Council on Social Welfare, is one of five persons to receive awards considered as Asia's version of the Nobel Prize. The foundation is named after the late Philippine president who died in a plane crash in 1957. Mrs. Nasution and other awardees each received a cash prize of \$20,000.

Indian physician Pramud Karan Sethi, developer of life-like artificial limbs for Indian peasants, earlier was named winner for community leadership. Awards in three other categories — government service, international understanding and journalism and literature — were yet to be announced. Mrs. Nasution is recognized for leading the volunteer movement in Indonesia and for gaining cooperation among civic and

religious, groups, schools and government agencies, to provide social services, the award announcement said. She and her associates organized the National Council which now includes governmental groups, provincial coordinating councils, schools with social work programs and national government agencies.

The council helps recruit volunteer workers and experts, organizing workshops, collecting funds and distributing donated food, clothing and medicine. It aids orphans, the blind, the mentally ill, the aged, lepers, cripples and other handicapped with a staff of 15 paid workers and 55 volunteers.

"Through her energy, initiative and vision, Mrs. Nasution has infused her colleagues in their own organizations with purpose and professionalism, the award foundation board of trustees said, adding, "much remains to be done, but the cadre of social workers she inspires now have tools to aid Indonesia's least fortunate."

Fall in Viet exodus recorded

BANGKOK, Aug. 4 (AFP) — The number of Vietnamese "boat people" arriving in Thai camps in July fell to 215, a drop of more than 90 percent from the average monthly total so far this year, according to United Nations figures.

The July figure was down from 2,667 in June and down from an average of 2,570 in the first six months of 1981, the regional office of the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) said. A spokesman attributed the decline mainly to unfavorable sailing weather, especially monsoon-churned seas.

Thailand announced new measures last month to curb the six-year flow of refugees from the Communist-ruled Indochinese countries of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, including an Aug. 15 cut-off date for "boat people" to be settled abroad.

U.S. blamed for Zimbabwe killing

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — The head of an anti-apartheid group here said that the United States has known for some time about an alleged South African plan to liquidate exiled black opposition leaders.

Randall Robinson, executive director of Trans-Africa, said the Ronald Reagan administration had the alleged information well before the murder in Zimbabwe last Friday of Joe Gqabi, 52, a leader of a nationalist group fighting for black majority rule in South Africa. Zimbabwean officials have blamed the slaying of the African National Congress (ANC) leader on the South African government. Robinson said classified U.S. Defense

Department intelligence reports revealed that the South African government recently assembled an assassination squad to kill South African ANC leaders living in exile in neighboring countries.

"Top secret intelligence reports prove that Defense Department officials knew of the South African assassination plans long before the murder of Mr. Gqabi, yet the United States did nothing to dissuade its new ally from pursuing its plans," he said. "This renders the United States complicit in this killing and those that may follow." Robinson added he learned of the intelligence reports about three weeks ago.

Sihanouk supports Khmers

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AFP) — The question of Khmer Rouge participation in a coalition of Cambodian fronts opposed to the Vietnamese-backed Phnom Penh regime dominated a meeting between Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Premier Son Sann Monday.

The hour-long discussion with Son Sann, who heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), was held at the



Prince Norodom Sihanouk prince's home in the southern French village of Mougins, near Cannes. The two were meeting for the first time in 11 years.

Sihanouk agreed to support Son Sann's efforts to form a government of national coalition. But, to the surprise of political observers, he refused to associate himself with a statement proposed by Son Sann "condemning and rejecting" the Khmer Rouge.

Sihanouk in the past has sharply condemned what he called "the Khmer Rouge genocide."

Observers were also surprised that the prince did not immediately agree to become head of state in Cambodia again if Son Sann succeeds in forming a government of national coalition.

The coalition would apparently link up the KPNLF, using Sihanouk's National United Front for an "independent, neutral, peaceful and cooperative Cambodia", and the Khmer Rouge.

The two met were also looking for official recognition of each other's fronts. Son Sann's recent comments that Sihanouk should renounce forming his new movement reportedly irritated the prince's entourage.

One of the unforeseen passengers in the statement Monday by Sihanouk is that: "If Mr. Son Sann does not agree to call himself a Sihanoukist, he will lose all royalist support."

In southern Italy Greek statues find permanent home

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy Aug. 4 (AP) — Italy's stars of the summer — two fifth century bronze warriors dredged up from the Ionian Sea — were welcomed to their permanent home Monday by three government ministers.

The "Riace bronzes," which some believe are the only known work of Greek sculptor Phidias, were found by divers off southern Italy nine years ago. They went on display in Florence and later at Rome's residential palace, drawing thousands of tourists who waited for hours under the hot sun for a brief look at them.

The life-size figures, which weigh close to 1,000 pounds each, were secretly trucked down to this southern city on the Messina strait after the townspeople of Riace

threatened to block an exhibit in the capital city of Calabria. They wanted a hold in the tiny town near where they were found.

The dispute was temporarily settled last month when the government promised to establish bus routes across the tip of the Italian boot to Riace. Culture Minister Vincenzo Scotti also announced that Reggio would house one of the Mediterranean's first underwater archeological institutes.

Tourism Minister Nicola Signorello said he hoped the much publicized warriors would reverse the dwindling tourist turnout to the south of Italy, while the minister for the Mezzogiorno (southern Italy), Claudio Signorile, promised that the institute would create new jobs for the country's depressed south.

Scientists claim success in making hepatitis vaccine

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 4 (AP) — Scientists said Tuesday they've altered the genes of single-celled yeast to produce the most complex product ever obtained with genetic engineering — a potential vaccine against hepatitis B.

Until now, inserting new genes into the hereditary material of yeast or bacteria has resulted in the creation of proteins such as growth hormone, insulin and interferon, all of which have great medical significance.

But scientists have now progressed a step further in creating microscopic factories to manufacture potentially valuable drugs. Scientists from the University of California-San Francisco and the University of Washington in Seattle said they altered the hereditary material of yeast to build a much more complex molecule that could be the basis for a hepatitis vaccine, the scientists said.

"This all happens inside the yeast cell," said chemist Pablo Valenzuela of the UCSF. He said the finished product is an intricate particle that, through a microscope, looks exactly like a particle extracted from hepatitis-infected human livers with great difficulty and cost and used by other researchers for a still-experimental vaccine against the disease.

If the yeast product is proven identical to the vaccine particle produced in the infected liver, the primitive one-celled plants should be a much cheaper and simpler source of the potentially invaluable vaccine, the scientists said. A half-billion people worldwide are affected by hepatitis B, the most virulent form of the liver-attacking disease.

The experimental vaccine developed by Dr. Wolf Szmuness of the New York Blood Center appears to the body's immune system like a hepatitis virus. The body produces antibodies to fight what it thinks is hepatitis, and the immune system keeps the

antibody-making pattern ready so that in case there is an invasion at a real virus, the body can field an army of antibodies to repel it.

The results obtained by the team from UCSF and the University of Washington are to be described at an international congress of virology in Strasbourg, France. The group included Valenzuela, William Rutter and Angelica Medina in San Francisco and Gustave Ammerer and Benjamin Hall in Seattle, Washington.

Pop group to split

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP) — Abba, widely regarded as the world's top pop music group, plans to split up for good within about two years, the magazine *Woman* reported Tuesday. The Swedish quartet will go on no more major tours, it said.

The two couples who make up Abba — Bjorn and Agnetha, Benny and Anni-Joy — both are divorced. *Woman* quoted them as saying that there are no longer financial reasons for them to stay together.

It quoted Bjorn as saying: "I expect we'll be together for two more years, but that will be the tops. The end is in sight. I can't imagine our touring again, certainly not a city-by-city tour in Austria, Europe, Asia or America." The magazine said the other three group members agreed with his assessment.

Brady suffers fit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Former White House spokesman James S. Brady (40), wounded in the March 30 assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan, suffered a serious epileptic fit in hospital here Monday, the White House announced.

Doctors had to administer an anaesthetic to halt the attack.

Saudi Business

Read this week in SAUDI BUSINESS

Before the boom business transactions in the Kingdom took over in an informal atmosphere in some plush suite of a five-star hotel. But now things are changing. *Scott Pendleton* talks to people and records his impressions on page 20 on how the concept of modern office space has finally taken root.

Not only the Kingdom's oil but its mines too have a significant record. In an interview with *Younis Muhammad Isaac*, Deputy Minister for Mines Ghazi Sultan talks about the generous financial incentives offered to foreign companies for exploration and outlines some of the mining work done by the companies.

Bahrain has taken over the advanced telecommunications company Cable and Wireless. The British company will keep 40 per cent of the shares and the Bahrain government and its nominees will claim the rest. *Louise Denver* reports on the takeover.

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مكتبة العربية

stability hit

S. raps delivery warship to Cuba

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (AP) — The State Department, confirming delivery of the newest and biggest warship that the Soviet Union has yet sent to Cuba, has said the shipment is a demonstration of "Cuba's Soviet disregard for stability in the Caribbean."

Department spokesman Dean Fischer said Monday a 2,300-ton Koni-class frigate is one of several weapons systems in Cuba's inventory which enable Cuba to project power far beyond Cuba's shores.

"Cuba's already bulging arsenal has reached a level far in excess of Cuba's legitimate defense needs," Fischer said, adding that Soviet-supplied weaponry is "posing a threat to shipping in the Caribbean as well as intimidating and endangering" Cuba's neighbors.

On Friday, defense officials said the frigate was sighted under tow in the Mediterranean while flying the Cuban flag. They said the vessel is considerably smaller than the newest classes of U.S. destroyers and frigates but that its addition to Cuba's fleet marks a major improvement in the country's naval forces.

The Soviets reportedly supplied Cuba with 15 naval vessels last year, including nine Foxtrot-class diesel-powered submarines.

Fischer said Soviet assistance has transformed the Cuban armed forces from a home defense force to the best equipped military establishment in Latin America with mobility and significant offensive capability.

He added that Cuba has a far higher ratio of its population under arms than any other Latin American country and that the Cuban armed forces are the largest in Latin America except for Brazil. Fischer's statement was the second by the administration in the past four days about Soviet military aid to Cuba.

Last Thursday, Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Moscow is shipping arms to Cuba in near record levels. Testifying before a U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee hearing, Haig said that Soviet deliveries to Cuba during the first seven months of this year were more than twice the volume delivered during all of 1980.

In an interview published last week, Haig said 40,000 tons of "sophisticated" Soviet weapons had been shipped to Cuba so far this year.

Officials believe a hard-line policy against Cuba would enjoy substantial support in the Caribbean and in Latin America. Many countries in this area, including several which previously sought friendly relations with Cuba, now are openly hostile to Cuban President Fidel Castro, according to the officials.

Reagan administration irritation with Cuba was aggravated last week when Castro suggested the CIA may have been responsible for an epidemic of dengue fever in Cuba, which has claimed more than 100 lives and caused sickness in more than 250,000 persons. The State Department said the allegation was "totally without foundation."

Castro made the accusation nine days after the Commerce Department authorized the shipment of a pesticide to combat the disease.

Aground tanker towed out to sea

SOUTHAMPTON, England, Aug. 4 (AFP) — A Greek tanker that ran aground here Monday carrying 147,000 tons of crude was refloated Wednesday without causing any pollution. A spokesman for the U.S. oil company Exxon, owners of the cargo, said that anti-pollution vessels had been on hand but had not been required.

The tanker, *The Melposlemos*, was towed out to sea by eight tugs, and frogmeo were examining the hull Tuesday for possible damage. Frogmeo were also to examine three underwater gas pipes between the Isle of Wight and the south coast. A first inspection at low tide showed no sign that they had been damaged by the ship.

In another incident, one passenger died of a heart attack Monday when an excursion cruiser with 400 persons aboard ran aground off South Wales.

Soviet offer on missiles turned down

BRUSSELS, Aug. 4 (AFP) — The United States, supported by its Atlantic allies, has once again rejected Soviet proposals for a moratorium on the planned deployment of 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Europe starting in 1983.

A high-level American expert here, who requested anonymity, deflected the stance, saying: "The common element of all Soviet moratorium proposals is that the Soviets would preserve their massive existing force while the allies would be denied the right to respond."

He made the statement Monday following a meeting here of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) special consultative group. The meeting, chaired by U.S. Deputy Secretary of State for European Affairs Lawrence Eagleburger, was to work on clarifying NATO's position on planned Soviet-U.S. Eurostrategic arms limitations talks, which U.S. President Ronald Reagan has promised will start between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15 this year.

"Moreover," the American official said, "because Soviet proposals would not limit forces that can strike Europe from beyond the Urals, they would not actually limit the long-range threat. Soviet proposals contain no evidence of a sincere Soviet willingness to negotiate effective limitations, much less reductions."

Pointing to the 250 Soviet SS-20 missiles already deployed, he said the threat to allies "has increased at an alarming rate" and that the Soviet advantage is now four to one over NATO. Nevertheless, he said, "the United States, fully supported by its allies, is resolved to make every effort to bring the Soviets to negotiate in earnest."

U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko will meet in September in New York to set a firm date for opening talks. The consultative group will meet again both before and after Haig's meeting.

The American official also said that Washington was "very impressed" with statements by French President Francois Mitterrand and French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson supporting the alliance. "These declarations have been in our view very helpful," he said.

Meanwhile, the Soviet Communist Party newspaper *Pravda* Tuesday denounced as "extremely dangerous and irresponsible" a series of Western war exercises in the South and North Atlantic involving NATO and non-NATO countries.

"The naval exercises Ocean Venture '81 organized by the United States and involving countries not belonging to this aggressive bloc (NATO) — Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay — is a provocative and rude show of force on the part of the United States," *Pravda* said.

W. Germany rejects U.S. criticism

BONN, Aug. 4 (AFP) — West German deputy government spokesman Lothar Ruehl has rejected criticism voiced by the United States on West Germany's proposed defense cuts as "unwarranted in both tone and substance."

At a press conference here Monday, Ruehl noted that since 1970, the defense budget had risen per year by an average of 2.6 percent to real terms, only slightly less than the 3 percent target defined by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1978.

Ruehl said it was highly unlikely that criticism voiced by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger would bring about changes in the government's defense budget proposals which come up for final cabinet review next

September. The spokesman also underscored the current effectiveness of the West German Army, whose manpower, he said, could be boosted in time of crisis from 500,000 to nearly two million men in 72 hours.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency Tass Tuesday accused the United States of interfering in the internal affairs of West Germany and other Western European nations. Sparking the Soviet attack were comments by Caspar Weinberger, who expressed disappointment at West Germany's defense plans.

"Dealing with the government of a sovereign country like a school child at fault, Weinberger demanded that the Helmut Schmidt cabinet realize the necessity of reinforcing NATO's central front further," TASS said.



INTO THE OCEAN: Attack submarine *USA Trypan* is seen moving out into the Atlantic from the harbor at Groton, Connecticut. The submarine is one of America's much prized nuclear-powered vessels.

Victim threatened

Police solve French murder

MARSEILLES, Southern France, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Police believe they have solved the mysterious "Marseilles massacre" of July 19 at Auril, north of here, when police inspector Jacques Massie, wife, son, 10 laws and a friend were slain. The killers took away the bodies and police had to start from zero by searching the bloodstained interior of Massie's villa, a converted stone farm building.

Their main clue was a fingerprint on a bottle of soft drink which was traced to a Marseilles school teacher, Jean-Bruno Finochietti, who broke down under interrogation. He revealed that the massacre was carried out by a five-man commando of the "Service d'Action Civique" (SAC), a strong-arm rightist organization founded in 1958 to support De Gaulle. Massie was a former SAC regional leader.

Further investigations led to SAC national leader Pierre Debizet being charged with complicity to murder, and the French press has recently abounded with stories of SAC involvement in many crimes ranging from

drugs, counterfeits, money, vice rings, assassinations and armed holdups.

But why would SAC want to eliminate Massie? Police here claim they have the answer.

The commando was sent to get two suitcases crammed with tape recordings, photographs, photocopies and other incriminating material, which Massie was threatening to use to blackmail SAC. Massie had for some time carried one suitcase about with him wherever he went. He was always armed.

Police say that SAC sentenced Massie to death and tried to shoot him last May during the election period but failed. The commando went to his villa with orders to get the two suitcases and kill him. Police do not believe that orders were given at this stage to kill the other five.

But when Massie's wife, Marie-Dominique, recognized Finochietti despite the fact that he wore a hood like the others, the decision was taken on the spot to wipe out "embarrassing witnesses."

Spate of fires puzzles Greece

ATHENS, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Greek authorities were uncertain Tuesday whether a spate of fires that raged across the country Monday, killing a West German tourist and burning three other persons, was organized arson. The total number of fires was put at 100, both on the mainland and in the islands, with eight still out of control early Tuesday, one in a paper factory in the capital.

At dawn Tuesday an organization calling itself "Blue Archer", new to Greek police, telephoned several newspapers here claiming responsibility for the fires.

The government said Monday night that there was no firm evidence to suggest an arson campaign. But in a statement expressing sympathy for victims and owners of damaged property Tuesday, Socialist opposition leader Andreas Papandreu called for the "culprits to be arrested and severely punished."

The tourist who died was named as Joseph Goekoe, 76, of Kassel in West Germany. He

was caught by flames as he slept at a camping site at Kifissia, just north of here. The other three persons injured were believed to be Greek holidaymakers.

Three fires were still burning Tuesday in the Peloponnese, three in central Greece, one on the island of Chios in the Aegean and one in Athens itself. The fire at the Kifissia camp site caused scenes of panic as flames spread to the tinder dry tents.

Four factories were destroyed in the fires, notably an American-owned plant printing telephone directories, and one supermarket. Authorities were unable at midday Tuesday to make any accurate estimate of the cost of the damage, largely to agricultural land and forests.

The pro-government newspaper *Kathimerini* called on the government to take action to safeguard property and "political stability". The article pointed out that several fires broke out almost simultaneously at different spots in the capital.

BRIEFS

LUSANNE, Switzerland, (AFP) — Two Rembrandt engravings have been stolen from the Elysee Museum here, museum authorities said Monday. The thieves removed the works from their frames and replaced them with photographs, the reports said.

LONDON, (AP) — Queen Mother Elizabeth, known to Britons as the queen mum and the nation's favorite granny spent her 81st birthday Tuesday quietly at the royal mansion of Sandringham in Norfolk. Later this week she will move to her castle of Mey in Caithness, Scotland.

NEW YORK, (AP) — Actor Melvyn Douglas died early Tuesday at a New York hospital of pneumonia, his son, Peter Douglas said. Douglas, 80, had been hospitalized

for days, his son said. Douglas received an academy award in 1963 for best supporting actor for his role in the movie *Hud*.

STOCKHOLM, (AFP) — Eight MiG-23 fighters carrying some 50 Soviet soldiers are expected to land in the Swedish town of Ronneby next Monday for a five-day friendship visit, reliable sources here said. The MIGs are to fly in a joint air demonstration with Drakar and Viggen Swedish Air Force jets, the sources said. The visit will be the third to Sweden by Soviet soldiers since the end of World War II.

PARIS, (AFP) — Two men were critically wounded when a cafe dispute degenerated into a gun battle in central Paris near the opera early Tuesday.

Hundreds file past coffin

Panama mourns Torrijos

PANAMA CITY, Aug. 4 (AP) — This country's red, white and blue flag draped the dark woodcoffin of Gen. Omar Torrijos while hundreds of his friends and countrymen, some weeping, have filed by in the metropolitan cathedral.

A military band played a drum roll while a contingent of high-ranking National Guard officers carried in the casket bearing the remains of the man who won the treaties to bring the Panama Canal under Panamanian control.

A crowd who had waited hours for the arrival Monday tried to jam into the church at once, and were first turned away by the bayonets of National Guardsmen. After an orderly line was formed, people began filing in.

Torrijos' wife, Raquel, her face obscured by a large sunglasses, sat in the first pew along with the general's oldest son, Dumas, 26, accepting hugs and condolences from friends. Mourners included President Aristides Royo and former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez. Government officials at first said Cuban President Fidel Castro would attend, but he did not.

Cuba's representative here, Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, said Castro wanted to come but that "the political council of Cuba decided that the atmosphere prevailing in Latin America ... forced it to take a collective decision overriding the personal feelings of Fidel Castro." There was no elaboration.

The 52-year-old leader was killed Friday along with six others when his plane slammed into a mountainside 60 miles west of here in dense jungle. Sources in the National Guard said the remains were burned so badly identification had been made from a watch and blood type. The casket was closed.

A sign draped from one corner near the church said: "Hasta Luego, Omar" (good-bye, Omar). A host of foreign dignitaries arrived for the funeral. Former Venezuelan President Andres Perez was the first to arrive. Andres Perez and Torrijos collaborated closely during the 1978-79 revolution that toppled right-wing President Anastasio Somoza Debazle of Nicaragua and brought the leftist Sandinista National Liberation Front to power.

"His death was completely unexpected. The man means so much to us. He was identified with the canal treaties. He also was identified with so much more," said Angel Santamaria, 20, a university student among the mourners at the cathedral.

"He completely changed the country beginning with the 1968 revolution (after the coup Torrijos led that October). I just hope what he started will last," said Santamaria.

At the United Nations, a spokesman said Monday that U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim had sent a cable of condolences to the government of Panama on the death of Torrijos. Waldheim was visiting Salzburg, Austria, Monday. His spokesman, Francois Giulliani, told reporters here that Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Enrique Illueca had informed Waldheim of the general's death.

"The secretary-general was shocked to hear of this tragic accident," Giulliani said.

"He knew Gen. Torrijos from the days when the Security Council met in Panama." The 15-nation council met in Panama City March 15-21, 1973, debated the Panama Canal question, and heard a speech by Gen. Torrijos, speaking as head of the Panamanian government.

Giulliani announced that Waldheim had named a U.N. undersecretary-general for special political affairs, Diego Cordoquez of Ecuador, to represent him at the general's funeral. In a message of condolence to president Aristides Royo, the secretary-general said that as head of government, "Gen. Torrijos consistently expressed his commitment to the principles and purposes of the charter of the United Nations."

"Geo. Torrijos was an outstanding and dedicated leader of his country and his passing is indeed a great loss in the Panamanian people," Waldheim said, and extended "sincere condolences" to the government and people of Panama and the bereaved family.

The 34-nation coordinating bureau of the 93-nation non-aligned movement interrupted a private business meeting in a U.N. council chamber to observe a moment of silence in memory of Gen. Torrijos, whose death was described as a terrible loss not only for Panama but for misalignment.

France conducts planned N-test

PARIS, Aug. 4 (R) — France has conducted an underground nuclear test in the south Pacific atoll of Mururoa, the Defense Ministry announced Tuesday. No details of the test, which coincided with a visit to French Polynesia by Defense Minister Charles Hernu, were given.

The ministry statement said: "Within the framework of France's defense policy, which is a policy of peace, an underground nuclear test, the last of a series planned several months ago, has just been conducted at Mururoa."

Tests carried out under the previous administration of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing were not officially announced. The news was usually reported by New Zealand's seismological observatory in Wellington.

Britannia in Sardinia

CAGLIARI, Sardinia, Aug. 4 (R) — The royal yacht *Britannia* with the honeymooning British Prince and Princess of Wales on board was off the coast of Sardinia Tuesday, a local radio station said. The radio said the yacht was less than 50 miles off the emerald coast in northeast Sardinia and might put in a visit to the tiny port of Porro Cervo later Tuesday.

The yacht was in constant contact with Porro Cervo radio and contact had also been made with the coastal radio stations of Porto Torres and Cagliari. A British Embassy spokesman in Rome said he had no information that the royal yacht put in at a Sardinian port. The royal couple, who were married in London last Wednesday, left Gibraltar Saturday for a Mediterranean cruise.

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Autonomous regions in Spain

By Francis Raizberger

MADRID —

Spain's two major political parties have agreed on how to turn this highly centralized country into a quasi-federal state within two years. The agreement continues the process which started when a new constitution was voted in 1978, three years after the death of Gen. Francisco Franco who imposed a rigid centralism over wide regional differences.

The agreement says how and when Spain's 16 autonomous regions will come to life, elect local assemblies, organize their administration and handle their finances. It reflects Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo's policies of caution, dialogue and organization since he came to power within days of an attempted military coup five months ago.

It was signed between the ruling Union of the Democratic Center (UCD) and the main opposition Socialist Party after weeks of tough bargaining, and only minutes before the deadline set by the Socialists.

The 1978 constitution promised autonomy to all Spanish regions. The first to get it were the Basque country, Catalonia and Galicia, regarded as "historical nationalities" because of their traditions of self-rule and distinct languages. But the constitution opened a Pandora's box of claims from other regions which felt discriminated against.

Former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez maneuvered between claims from the regions that the government was trying to cut their powers, and from the right-wing military that devolution would lead to the breakup of Spain. Fears of excessive devolution and anger at continued separatist violence in the Basque country were behind last February's abortive coup.

Calvo Sotelo, anxious to appease the armed forces, quickly put the brakes on devolution. He pushed through parliament a bill toning down those aspects which most offended the military, giving precedence to the Spanish flag over regional flags, guaranteeing that Castilian Spanish would be taught compulsorily together with regional languages, and reserving the use of the word "nation" to Spain as a sovereign state.

He also commissioned a group of professors and financial experts to develop a model for autonomy and organize orderly devolution. Their report was the basis for talks between the four main Spanish political parties. Two, the Communists on the left and the popular alliance on the right, completed the negotiations but withdrew in disagreement over some points only hours before the agreement was reached between the other two.

Regional parties, fearing to be drawn into a trap, chose to stay away from the talks despite repeated assurances from the government that orderly devolution would not mean less powers for regions. Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez called their decision "an historical mistake."

The agreement sets at 16 the number of autonomous regions. The largest, Castilla-Leon, will be made up of seven provinces in the windy northern high plains, southern Andalusia will include six provinces. The Madrid province will itself be an autonomous region.

Against the advice of experts, the parties have also allowed some smaller provinces to become autonomous although they may decide later to join larger regions. This is the case of the green northern province of Cantabria, the coal-mining province of Asturias and La Rioja, in the foothills of the Pyrenees where some of the best Spanish wine is grown.

Navarre, which Basque nationalists want to include in "Euskadi" (the Basque country), remains on its own with a special status. Some provinces have yet to decide which region they will join.

For all regions, autonomy statutes will come into effect by Feb. 1, 1983 — the year of the next general election — and Madrid ministries must draw up by next November a timetable for the transfer of powers. A public investment fund will channel funds toward less developed regions. It was set at 180 billion pesetas (\$1.8 billion), or 40 percent of all public investment for new projects, for next year.

Each time the richer regions of Catalonia and the Basque country receive one peseta per capita, the poor southwestern region of Extremadura will receive about six. The impoverished and populous southern region of Andalusia will get 26.6 percent of the funds.

Nationalist feelings run high in regions like Catalonia and the Basque country but in regions with little or no tradition of home-rule Spaniards seem to take a cool view of autonomy. An opinion poll published this week by the Madrid daily *El Pais* said that what Spaniards expected from devolution was increased investment, improvement of local cultural activities, better education for children and more jobs.

But in any case, expectations were not high and they feared an increase in taxes.



TWO ISSUES

In Britain President Sadat of Egypt took his lunch with Queen Elizabeth II. The meeting comes at the end of the Egyptian president's state visit to Britain, in which he had already held talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Foreign Minister Lord Carrington.

President Sadat is on his way to the United States, where he is to have his first meeting with President Reagan. His aim is to discuss the stalled, American-sponsored "peace process" in the Middle East, as initiated by the Camp David agreements. The two outstanding issues to be dealt with are the so-called Multi-National Force which is to police the Sinai, and "Palestinian self-determination" in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

There was talk earlier on of a new "Camp David summit" in which Sadat, Begin and Reagan take up those issues together. As it was, the White House decided to give itself more time to work out a more comprehensive line on the Middle East, and Begin will meet Reagan separately after Sadat's departure.

In Britain, it is known that the talks between President Sadat and Lord Carrington involved bilateral relations rather than the awaited "European Initiative" on the Mideast, although the British minister is at present chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers.

The reason for this is the reluctance on the part of the Europeans to move independently of the Americans, who are yet to make up their mind. The Egyptian leader, however, will still have plenty to talk about, as Egypt has been buying quantities of British arms, and as the two countries are interested in widening their economic cooperation.

BOATS FOR IRAN

Iran's new president, Muhammad Ali Raja'i, took his constitutional oath before Iran's assembled Majlis last Monday. On the Sunday before that, he was sworn into office by Ayatollah Khomeini himself at a mosque in Tehran.

The ceremony before the Majlis was followed by the president naming his first prime minister, Hojatul Islam Muhammad Jawad Bahonar, the present leader of the Islamic Republican Party, which was behind Mr. Raja'i's candidature to the presidency.

The new president's assumption of power was marked also by the expected violence, as terror bombings accounted for tens in dead and wounded. Although the official version lays the blame for these on the left wing Mujahideen organization, there is fear that some military elements are involved.

Meanwhile in Paris, the French government has moved to restrict the activities of ex-President Bani-Sadr even further, fearing that more inflammatory statements from him would lead Tehran to retaliate — perhaps by taking hostage all or some of the 150 French citizens known to be in Iran.

France is buying even more goodwill from Iran through releasing three missile carrying patrol boats, ordered from the time of the Shah — the boats are already on their way to an Iranian port.

The boats are not expected to make a great deal of difference to the continuing war with Iraq — intensifying recently as the "new regime" of President Raja'i seeks to convince the people that it is more serious than its predecessor in this respect.

Dilemma of arms development

By William Chapman

TOKYO —

The Japanese government appears to be sharply divided over a new American request to put this country's technological prowess to work for joint arms development. Some officials have responded favorably but others have objected, along with the major news media, warning that helping the United States develop sophisticated weapons would violate Japan's pacifist constitution and established policy prohibiting arms sales abroad.

The request for sharing of arms technology was made forcefully by U.S. officials early this summer and became the focal point of American efforts to get more military support from Japan.

It has become clear in recent months that Japan is not willing to increase its defense budget substantially despite American defense officials' insistence that it should contribute more muscle to counter a Soviet buildup in the Far East.

Those Japanese officials who favor acceding to the technology-sharing request are said to be arguing within the government that acquiescence could remove some of the American pressure for increases in defense spending.

No details of the American request have been disclosed, but it is understood that the United States wants Japan to assist in the development of futuristic weaponry involving computers, other electronic technology, lasers and fiber optics. In some of those fields, it is believed that Japan is slightly ahead of the United States.

At meetings in Hawaii and Washington, the general principle was outlined to Gen. Joji Omura, director general of the Japanese defense agency, in

language reminding him that in the past, the United States has shared military technology with Japan. The American-supplied information has helped Japan produce several weapons systems, including the F15 fighter plane, navy air patrol planes and hawk missiles, although the most advanced technology secrets for them were not shared.

"The Americans said that so far technology exchange has been only one-way traffic and they now want to make it two-way," said one Japanese official.

The concept has been greeted favorably within the military agency, the foreign ministry and the prime minister's office, although no formal response has yet been made.

But one of the most influential ministers, international trade and industry, has expressed strong reservations and has warned the rest of the government to treat the idea with great caution. His views may count the most, because any applications from Japanese companies to transfer technology to another country must pass through that ministry. Those opposed contend that joint arms development would violate the Japanese constitution and a 1967 policy that prohibits most arms exports. The proposal also is being resisted by opposition parties and much of the news media as a new and dangerous tactic that will lead inevitably to a "militarization" of the Japanese economy.

The 1967 policy banning most arms exports "is an open declaration to the world that this country shall never be a 'merchant of death,'" declared an editorial in the *Mainichi* newspapers, arguing that the policy should be upheld and the American request rejected. "We have pledged that we shall not militarize our economy through the production and export of weapons."

Chinese backing down

By Jonathan Mirsky

LONDON —

The Chinese state is backing away from the basic Communist ideal of jobs for all. Although according to a recent report 30 million new positions will be needed over the next five years — equivalent to the population of a medium-sized country — job-seekers and employers should increasingly make their own arrangements.

Such a policy marks a U-turn away from the traditional government assignment of jobs. School and university leavers have hitherto denied personal ambitions, declaring "I will go wherever the country needs me," and certain of the "iron ricebowl" — a permanent job. This is no longer on offer. This year alone, 10 million urban young people will seek work. "Some comrades are sacred at the thought of this enormous task," says the authoritative *Red Flag*. "They feel the unemployment problem during the period of readjustment is beyond our ability."

Red Flag maintains that China's urban population, with 50 per cent of its total in work, is the world's best employed, but the paper grants, too, that almost four million job-seekers from last year have yet to find work. "Some comrades are sacred at the thought of this enormous task," says the authoritative *Red Flag*. "They feel the unemployment problem during the period of readjustment is beyond our ability."

China's "readjustment" of economic priorities away from the ill-judged stress on heavy industry of the three years after Mao's death in 1976, which the nation could not afford, means a new emphasis on light industry and services, both of them labor-intensive. Such work can absorb up to 10 times the number of workers as heavy industry. Urban cooperatives and individual enterprises are the fastest growing area in China. According to the *Work-ers' Daily* a majority of job-finders during the last two years are now working in collectives and individual work outside state control, and more than 1,500 employment bureaus have been established to help the young. During the Cultural Revolution — 1966 to 1976 — tens of millions of young people were "sent down to the countryside" — usually against their will — to integrate with the peasants. After the fall of the Gang of Four in 1976, China's cities became thronged with discontented youths, returned home to demand work and the education denied them when the Red Guards closed schools and universities.

Many of them have been persuaded to return reluctantly to the land. Millions linger illegally in the cities, idle and sometimes disorderly. The authorities admit that the young are primarily responsible for the current crime wave which has produced mass demands for law and order, but do not link unemployment to crime, preferring to blame the Gang, foreign influences, and inadequate family discipline. — (ONS)

Venezuelan ills blamed on the press

CARACAS —

The president of Venezuela has been blaming many of the country's problems on the press.

The major opposition party says the government is "bombarding" Venezuelans with false propaganda. Both congress and the executive branch are talking about creating a national media council, which some fear could have regulatory powers. The military has issued a warrant for the arrest of a local reporter.

Freedom of the press — which Venezuelans won with the overthrow of dictator Marcos Perez Jimenez in 1958 — is still very much alive here, but such recent events have prompted most of the country's leading publishers and media organizations to express "concern."

The government and the chamber of deputies, dominated by the opposition, have proposed different but not yet detailed versions of a national media council. Luis Teofilimenez, president of the inter-American Press Association, said in an interview that he did not know what a media council would do. Whatever its powers, he said he considered the creation of such a body "a dangerous step on a path of the press that could lead to restriction of its freedom. "This is not a direct threat," he said

of the proposed council, "but it could eventually become a threat."

Carlos Canache, a leading opposition congressman, opposed a media council created by the executive, because of the potential for abuse, but favors a congressional agency. The council could criticize or advise the media, including government-run organs, but its decisions would not be legally binding, Canache said.

Paaquin Perez, vice minister for information, said the government proposed the council would be an advisory committee, appointed by the president and made up of press, television and radio station owners and union and university representatives. Its decisions would not be binding.

It would be available to discuss with the government media-related matters and would "preserve liberty of expression to a maximum," Perez said. Its discussions too would be non-binding.

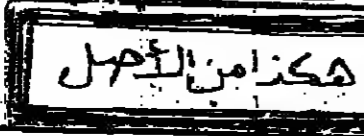
Other organizations have also expressed concern about the steady criticism of the press by the government. President Luis Ferrera has accused the media of slanting news against his administration and of painting a too-pessimistic picture of events, which he says hinders progress.

Ferrera is just asking for "journalistic objectiv-

ity," Perez said. "If the government has filled 10 potholes and there is one left, everyone will write about the one pothole and ignore the 10. "This doesn't mean Ferrera is going to close down newspapers," Perez added.

Canache criticized Ferrera's "policy of aggression against the media," but said "I would not go so far as to say he would limit freedom of expression...He is democratic, after all." Ferrera is also a former newsmen and recently he began holding monthly press conferences. The president also has an opportunity to give his version of events through the government news agency, papers and through state-owned broadcast stations. The opposition is now drafting legislation to trim the government's publicity budget.

Another element in the press debate has been the case of Maria Eugenia Diaz, a foreign affairs reporter for *El Diario De Caracas*, who was named in an arrest warrant issued by a military judge. She reported on a secret "war game" in which, she said, border maneuvers were tested by computer in the military institute for advanced studies. The military judge charged her with revealing "military secrets." She was out of the country when the warrant was issued and has not returned. — (AP)



Loose ends, resignations slow Italian bombing investigators

By Hugh Poin

Bologna, Italy, (R) — Paolo Sacratelli wakes up screaming in the night. His body aches from the fragments of glass which the doctors say will work their way out, eventually. Paolo, 14, is one of the 200 lucky ones. His mother Loredana and his grandmother Angelita died, along with 83 others, on August 2 last year in Europe's most savage urban guerrilla crime: A bomb in a packed waiting room at Bologna Station.

Among the dead were a girl of three, a man of 86, and English hitchhiker and his girlfriend, a Japanese student, a West German woman and her two children.

Since the blast there have been 47 arrests but only three formal charges of involvement. Those accused, Sergio Calore, Dario Pedretti and Chicco Furlotti, are all described by Giorgio Fiorina, one of two investigating magistrates on the case, as "neo-Nazis."

The case against them hangs on the evidence of Pier Giorgio Farina, a right-winger with a violent past and a knowledge of explosives. Fiorina quoted him as saying: "Pedretti and Calore asked me to get them a lot of nitroglycerine... they wanted to organize a bang with lots of dead... I asked them who would make the bomb. They told me Furlotti."

Several secret service chiefs resigned recently after being named as members of the P2 Lodge, whose leaders' ultimate aim, unknown to most of its members, was a neo-fascist takeover.

This tangle of mysterious loose ends moved Judge Fiorina to say: "If at the end of another year we have not succeeded, we must have the honesty to say publicly that we can-

not get to the bottom of anything."

A procession recently marched through Bologna from the Piazza Maggiore with its plaques and photographs recording wartime resistance heroes, along the Colonnade via Dell'Indipendenza to the central station. A silent procession, with no banners or bands.

The reconstructed wing of the station was opened with the unveiling of a memorial tablet at 10.25 a.m. — the time of the bomb blast — a brief message recalled the massacre. Broadcast throughout Italy, it mourned the victims with these words: "Today, for them, there is only silence, because after one year, justice has not yet been done."

In Bologna, heartland of the Italian left and showpiece of Communist city government, the reproof is keenly felt.

Furlotti was provisionally freed last April. So was Aldo Semerari, a Rome professor of forensic psychiatry and a member of the secret P2 Masonic Lodge, who was accused of being the brains behind right-wing subversion.

"We'll see when we end the investigation whether they will be tried," said Fiorina. "But there is at least a year of work before us."

Two months ago the families of the victims formed an association. "We had thought the judicial system could punish the guilty without our help, but it seems it is not so," said its president, Torquato Secci, whose 24-year-old son died on August 2.

The families point to the ill-concealed discord between magistrates and public prosecutors in the inquiry and to the suspicion, voiced by the magistrates themselves, that

powerful influences do not want the whole truth revealed.

"The secret services do not help us," said the second examining magistrate, Aldo Gentile. "In a whole year they have not taken any initiative, made a suggestion, given us a lead. They just carry out our orders. No more."

Not even the president's award of a third gold medal for civic valor can remove the feeling that the terrorists who set off the bomb have in some measure succeeded. Because, in the words of Italian writer Giorgio Galli, the logic of the indiscriminate killing was to destabilize, to prove the dictum of Thomas Hobbes guarantee life is not legitimate." The sting is felt equally by city and state.

Bologna's leaders, to mark the anniversary, planned four-day program including jazz bands and conferences, concepts and poetry readings.

The commemoration has been denounced by many people as "dancing over the dead," the more so as apart from the official events, others are being sponsored by the left-wing fringe. The festival's slogan is "Stop Terror Now."

"We know that the roots of terrorism are the lack of a decent social, cultural and economic atmosphere," said Federico Castellucci, who has set up the controversial commemoration. He saw the bomb of August 2, 1980, as a challenge not only to left-wing Bologna but to the whole of European democracy.

"Ours is the response of civilization," said Castellucci. "The terrorists may well see it as a new challenge to them. But if we follow that logic, democracy is on its knees. In the end, democracy is defeated."



ITALIAN VIOLENCE: The Bologna bombing a year ago was only the climax of frequent violence occurring in Italy. The above photo shows a bus in Florence. It was burned by gangs of masked youths protesting a 12 cent hike in fares.

World War II ties strong Marines, New Zealanders live happily

By Keyes Beech
WELLINGTON, New Zealand, (LAT) — It was love at first sight when Joyce Tickner, a wide-eyed New Zealand girl of 17, met a dashing U.S. marine, Bill Schrambling, in downtown Wellington on Feb. 15, 1943. But Bill went off to an island called Tarawa, where a lot of marines were killed, and although Bill survived World War II, he never returned to New Zealand. He and Joyce went their separate ways and each of them got married.

Last month, nearly four decades after they met, Bill and Joyce were married in Las Vegas, friends and relatives here said. "Not every woman gets a second chance like this," Joyce said before she left for Los Angeles to become Mrs. Schrambling. She had divorced her first husband after 30 years of marriage and Schrambling's first wife had died. Both of them are grandparents.

It was after she was divorced that Joyce began to wonder what ever happened to Bill Schrambling. So she wrote a letter to his aunt. Soon the two were corresponding; then they were telephoning.

As the case of Bill and Joyce illustrates, the ties forged between New Zealanders and Americans during World War II remain strong.

Nobody seems to know how many New Zealand women married American marines, but the number runs into the hundreds. Most settled in the United States but a few still live in New Zealand. Some of the couples live in or near Wellington, not far from the camps that the marines knew so well in 1943 when they were training for Tarawa, one of the bloodiest battles of the Pacific war. Others are scattered around the country.

Some who chose to live here have since returned to the United States because, they said, they found New Zealand's "cradle-to-grave" welfare system stifling.

The 2nd Marine Division Association has revived memories of the past with its periodic reunions in New Zealand. The next one is

scheduled for 1983. Some grandmothers New Zealand women get misty-eyed when they recall the days when the marines were here "with their liberty belts all shined and a pocket full of money." The men of New Zealand were less than amused when they returned from the wars in North Africa and Europe to find the Americans had taken their women.

Their sons and daughters joke about it. "Mum always speaks very fondly of the marines," one young Wellington housewife said. "In fact, she can get downright sentimental on the subject. But dad doesn't seem to feel the same way."

"When I go into a new situation I always tell people around here that I came to New Zealand to protect the women and children," said Harry W. Oliver, 57, a retired Marine master sergeant who lives in Christchurch and works for an American company as a

marketing communications manager. "It never fails to break 'em up," said Oliver, who retired from the corps more than 20 years ago. Oliver, who married a New Zealand woman and is now a grandfather, returned to this country to live 20 years ago and said he would not want to live anywhere else.

"But I'm still an American and I'll always be a jarhead Marine," he said jovially. Oliver considers himself fortunate because he has a good job that involves a lot of travel and also because he is near the U.S. navy's Deep Freeze Antarctic Support Group, which is at the Christchurch Airport.

"When I feel like it," he said, "I can always go out to the airport and harass the Navy."

Oliver founded a retired U.S. servicemen's organization when he first came to New Zealand. It never got very far and finally expired because, according to Oliver, "most of the

Advanced medical techniques save lives, speed diagnosis

By a Science Correspondent
LONDON — Several new medical techniques have recently been developed which will improve kidney transplant operation: survival rates and allow doctors to more closely examine badly damaged skin and follow its process of healing.

Medical researchers have determined that multiple blood transfusions prior to a kidney transplant operation markedly improve patient survival rates. Up until the present time, specialists had assumed the opposite to be true and had avoided giving blood transfusions to patients thought likely to need a kidney transplant.

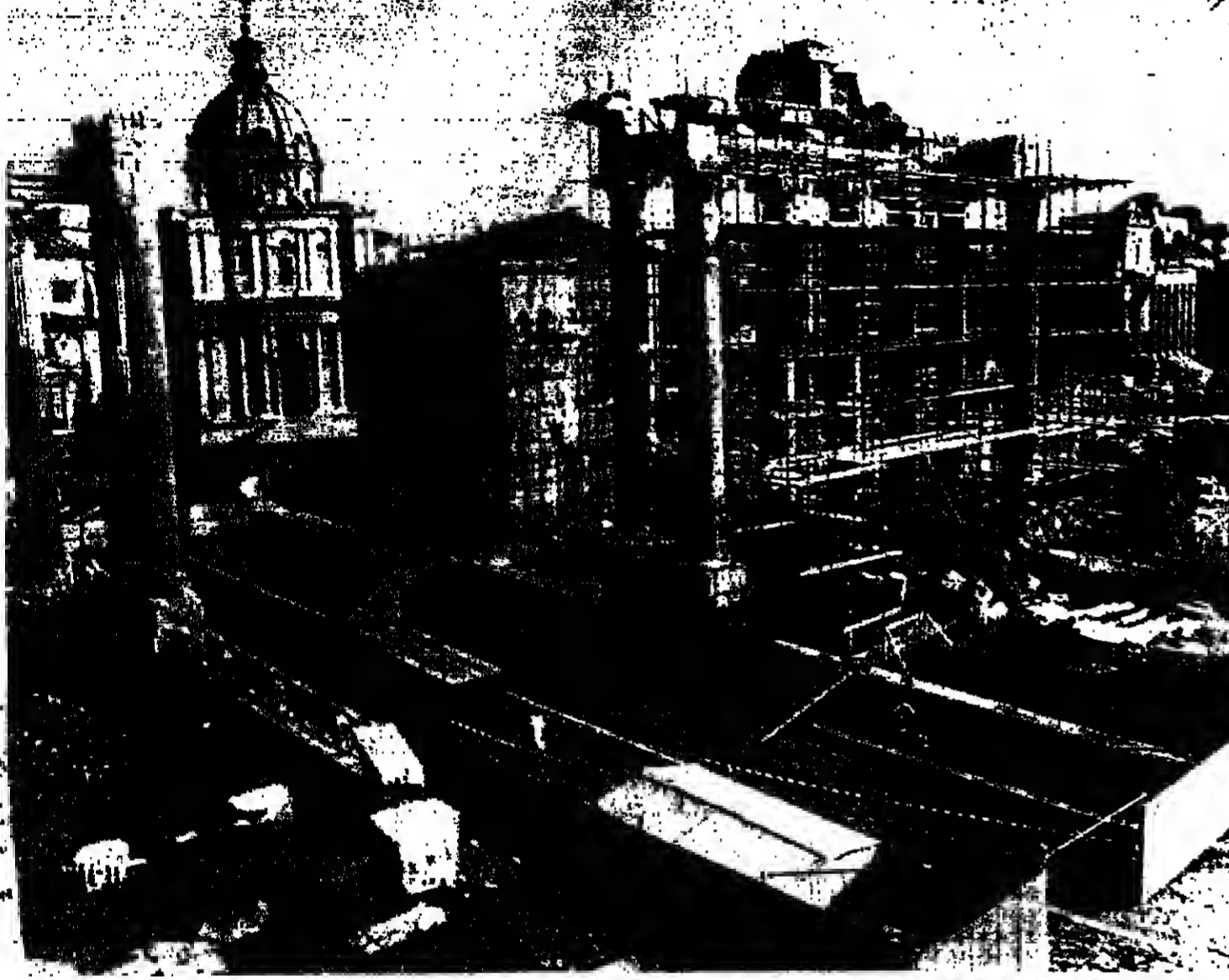
According to American medical researchers Gerhard Opelz, Beverly Graver and Paul Terasaki at the University of California in Los Angeles who monitored patients in 33 transplantation centers in five countries, all of which had adopted a policy of liberal pre-

operative blood transfusions for kidney transplant patients.

They found that the kidneys survived and functioned for one year in only 23 percent of the patients who did not receive transfusions before the transplant surgery, as opposed to 87 percent in the patients who received 10 or more transfusions.

The repeated transfusions seem to prevent the patients' systems from fighting off the new kidneys, the researchers said, but do not affect or lessen the immune defenses against infection.

A new ultrasonic imaging technique will allow doctors to examine badly damaged skin and follow its process of healing. The apparatus, developed by Manchester University's Institute of Science and Technology in Manchester, Lancashire, England, produces a cross-sectional view of the skin, and the procedure is brief and painless.



MONUMENTS DESTROYED: Even the monuments of ancient Rome are not immune from destruction. Here scaffolding is placed on several famous landmarks, the Temple of Saturn and the triumphal Arch of Septimius Severus to protect them from air pollution.

Plants, animals, organisms killed Humans causing an environmental crisis

By George Dewan

NEW YORK, (WP) — Biologist and author Paul Ehrlich has surfaced once again to warn of the imminent collapse of civilization. He would be easy to dismiss as a pot, except for the nagging feeling that he is right. We ignore the message of the darter at our own peril.

No sapiens is upsetting the normal evolutionary process by wiping out species than mother nature is creating them, at spells trouble. That is the latest message from the popular Stanford University biologist-evolutionist-author. It is that has an unhappy ending, unless Ehrlich always gives us an unless. An out, opportunity to repent. If overpopulation is slem, try zero population growth. If assumption of the earth's resources is slem, try a new diet of economic y. In his newest book, "Extinction," Ehrlich in collaboration with his wife, Annelise, research associate at Stanford, argues that a declining number of people in the world will ultimately lead to our extinction unless conservation measures are priority over economic growth.

So things all sound related, Ehrlich is the first to agree that they are. His variations on a theme, a theme that he called the population-resource-need crisis. "The story really doesn't vary dramatically," Ehrlich said in an interview on a recent tour promoting "The long-term, nagging problems humanity face to be news." Ehrlich is like talking with a creature waiting to catch a train. Not inattentive. Not that he keeps looking at a four-minute television interview a casual chat over lunch. Ehrlich is a 90-minute interview into 45 minutes high-speed sessions often take mid-thought, but they usually end originally planned.

are different kinds of plants, animals, microorganisms. Ehrlich ques-

mates that there are about 10 million unique species, of which about 1.5 million have been identified and given scientific names. Interestingly, more than 90 percent of all the species that ever existed have become extinct. They have been replaced, however, by the natural evolutionary process described by Charles Darwin called "speciation," in which one kind of organism is transformed into two or more new kinds of organisms.

Enter man. Overexploiting the seas. Killing animals for furs and other decorations. Controlling predators. Overhunting. Deforesting for land development. Urbanizing the countryside. Developing agricultural areas. Overgrazing. Spraying with insecticides and herbicides. Dumping wastes. Developing energy sources.

"It is as if speciation were a faucet running species into a sink and extinction were a drain removing others," Ehrlich writes. "Throughout most of earth's history, the faucet has been running species in a little faster on the average than they have been going down the drain."

"Today, humanity has become a major agent of extinction, opening the drain ever wide. No longer are more species being created than are going extinct each year, and the planet's stock of biological resources is now diminishing rapidly."

Why should we care? Let Ehrlich count the ways. The direct economic benefits supplied to humanity by other species include plant and animal medicinal, animal research and experimentation, and food sources. Then there are questions of esthetics, compassion and ethics.

dependent on those systems for support."

Swimming around in that ecosystem is the 3-inch small darter, an obscure species that for a while a few years ago held up a \$120-million dam project in Tennessee. The dam was ultimately built, but not without a major national debate over the comparative values of land development versus a non-human species.

Ehrlich's vision of the future — especially when he argues about overpopulation — describes a world that is a pie fixed size, with limits on the amount of food and other resources that can be produced. It requires strict management, population control and control of economic growth. A competing view, championed by futurist Herman Kahn, sees the world as a growing pie, in which technology can increase productivity and provide substitutes for materials in short supply, capable of handling up to 10 billion people.

"When you look at the cures for inflation that don't consider the very fundamental cause of inflation — that is, more and more people attempting to devour a finite pie — the notion that either supply side economics or standard Keynesian economics is going to solve it is just crazy," Ehrlich said. "The average economist thinks that you can infinitely substitute for resources and grow indefinitely on a finite planet. Or at least the limits are so far in the future they don't have to think about it."

There are 4.5 billion people in the world, Ehrlich thinks that's too many. Somewhere between 1 billion and 1.5 billion would be better, about the level of 1850.

"My position is that as rapidly as possible you lower the birth rate to slightly below the death rate and keep it there, so you start a gradual decline. During that decline, which should take a couple of centuries, or at least a century, we would have enough coal and other non-renewable resources to see us through to the time when we have to go solar energy and other resources. If you go back to that level you'd have a buffer: You wouldn't always be on the edge of famine."

Life in Mongolia Genghis Khan an embarrassment, hero

By Michael Parks first in a series

KARAKORUM, Mongolia, (LAT) — Genghis Khan, who founded the Mongolian nation and launched its conquest of most of the known world seven centuries ago, is something of an embarrassment to his people today. The only monument to him in Mongolia is in the remote northeast village where he was born. His capital here on the central Mongolian steppe, where he received ambassadors from China, Europe, Persia and India and plotted the campaigns that eventually took the Mongols to the gates of Vienna, was destroyed by vengeful enemies and never rebuilt.

At the National Museum in Ulan Bator, the capital today, Genghis Khan rates only a faded portrait and not even a map of his conquests.

"You see, we cannot approve his methods," said a museum guide, discomfited by questions about the 13th century leader. "He was too warlike."

Genghis Khan was indeed one of the world's greatest warriors, changing the course of history with his conquests. As such he united the nomadic tribes of the steppes, making them a real nation for the first time. Then he began the campaigns to subdue the Mongols' neighbors. Mongol rule was eventually extended across central Asia to Persia, up into Russia and eastern Europe and down through China to Korea and Vietnam.

By the time of his death in 1227, at the age of 65, Genghis Khan was as much the "emperor of Mankind," a title he took for himself, as any man before or since. But his name and that of his people became synonymous with cruelty. The Mongols' own histories are filled with accounts of cities that were captured and then razed, their inhabitants slaughtered or enslaved. Genghis Khan himself once declared, "the greatest pleasure is to vanquish your enemies and chase them before you, to rob them of their wealth and see those dear to them bathed in tears, to ride their horses and clasp to your bosom their wives and daughters."

It is this reputation that the Mongols of today, a gentle, pacific and hospitable people, feel they must live down. "We recognize the role of Genghis Khan

in history, uniting the various other tribes with his own Mongols and founding our state, but we totally disavow his methods, his expansionist wars and his conquests," a Mongolian history textbook admonishes schoolchildren.

But younger Mongols are coming to see Genghis somewhat differently. Their study of the national epic, "The Secret History of the Mongols," has made them aware of his heroic proportions, easily equal to those of Alexander the Great or Julius Caesar or Chateaubriand, of his enduring impact on world history and of the past greatness of their nation.

They tend to appreciate him as a self-made man with the values and virtues of a nomad, a shrewd judge of men, a ruler who won the loyalty of his subjects through comparatively enlightened reign at home.

"My students feel tremendous pride when they read the 'Secret History,'" a high school teacher said in Ulan Bator. "They find Genghis fascinating as a man and a leader, and not someone from who they feel seven or eight centuries removed. They understand, of course, that conquest is not the way of advancement today, but the achievements of our people under Genghis and his sons and grandsons fill them with a determination to do great things again for our country."

This is very sensitive politically, however, for the country's Communist leadership views Mongolian nationalism as undermining the 60-year alliance with the Soviet Union that is new the basis of almost everything here.

"One of the countries the Mongols conquered was Russia, and the golden horde stayed there until 1555," an east European diplomat said. "Russians do not want to be reminded of this in any way; as it is, it is burnt into their national psyche, and just the name of Genghis Khan upsets them, even though it was a successor, not Genghis himself, who launched that invasion."

All this, quite improbably, makes the 13th century Mongolian leader a controversial figure in the sino-Soviet conflict. Peking has praised him as "an outstanding military expert and statesman" and describes his empire as playing a "progressive role" in history — two assertions meant to taunt the Russians and the Mongols who now side

with them.

"Genghis Khan is a far more complex character than he has been portrayed by most writers, and the historical conditions that brought him to the fore, not just here but on the world scene, are not fully or clearly understood," said Prof. N. Ser-Odjav, a leading Mongolian historian who is undertaking the excavation of Karakorum, Genghis Khan's capital, in central Mongolia near modern Khudzhirt.

The initial excavations, begun three years ago, have uncovered elaborate death masks, decorated with gold, of two Egyptian pharaohs; several hundred medieval coins from Europe, Asia Minor, Arabia and China, and evidence of the 15 Buddhist and Taoist temples, Christian churches and Muslim mosques that were built in Karakorum.

"Quite clearly, the Mongolian nation had economic, cultural and political ties with the whole known world then," Ser-Odjav said. "Karakorum is one of the world's most interesting ancient cities from this aspect. It had tremendous impact on the development of the whole range of relations between Europe and Asia... at a time when Europe had just come out of the dark ages, Islamic science and learning was flowering and the West was starting to seek the secrets of the orient."

As Genghis Khan's capital from 1220 and that of his successors until Kublai Khan, his famous grandson, moved south to rule all China, Karakorum was both the center of Mongol power and a crossroads between East and West.

As the Mongols' power grew, so did the grandeur of their capitals, according to Ser-Odjav. Kublai Khan moved first to Shang-Tu, the fabled Xanadu described by the Italian adventurer Marco Polo and memorialized by the poet Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and later to what is now Peking with the establishment of the Mongolian Yuan Dynasty in China in 1271.

The Mongols' empire dissolved into different kingdoms in the 14th century and Karakorum declined into a regional trading center. Eventually, Chinese troops, driving the Mongols back onto the central Asian steppes, destroyed the old capital, burning it to the ground as Mongol troops had razed so many other cities during their conquests.

Capital experts can provide information about any topic

By David Lamb

WASHINGTON, (WP) — On the fifth floor, lower level, of the Library of Congress, past the marble staircase and paneled reading rooms, down a long corridor where experts in closer-sized offices study UFOs, pet-feeding and obesity, is the cluttered desk of Ruth Freitag. The desk is old made of wood and piled high with Freitag's research. At one end sits a cardboard container no bigger than a shoe box that represents five years' work and will take another two to complete: The world's first through bibliography, carefully indexed, meticulously cross-referenced, numbering at last count 2,132 items, about Halley's Comet.

She remembers the exact date the box was born, July 12, 1976. The library received a letter from Canada that day, asking if it could produce a chart showing the relationship of the sun, the earth and the comet at its last sighting in 1910. The letter was given to Freitag to answer and a dormant interest in astronomy came alive. It would, in time, make her the world's foremost authority on everything ever published about Halley's Comet, dating back to the first mention by Chinese astronomers in 240 B.C.

Before long she was missing coffee breaks and lunch to pore through some of the library's 350 miles of bookshelves. She bought a telescope and mastered the French, German and romance languages, even a bit of Hungarian, so she could understand what foreign scientists had written about the comet. She poked through other libraries in the United States, collecting material, and cruised annually to Bermuda with a group of new-found friends, all astronomers, to star-gaze. And finally she asked the Library of Congress for a leave of absence to pursue her interest. Instead the library assigned her to the project fulltime.

"I've found so much fascinating material that I'm just surprised no one has attempted this bibliography before," said Freitag, who has been with the library since 1959. "You know, I could retire now, but were else could I do what I'm doing?"

Specialists abound in Washington

In fact, nowhere. For Washington is more than the seat of government. It is the capital of experts, a thesaurus of knowledge where, no matter how arcane the subject, there is a specialist tucked away in some spartan, windowless room, trying to provide answers for questions that have not yet even been asked.

Never famous and seldom quoted, this faceless group of researchers, archivists and futurists, of iconologists, psephologists, entomologists, museologists, thanatologists, genealogists and virologists, defies the debilitation and stereotype of the normal bureaucracy. Their work is their hobby — or their obsession — and they are driven by a curiosity that can not be satisfied between just the hours of nine to five.

A Cookbook Specialist

"Now over there," says Leonard Beck, opening the metal door to one of the Library

of Congress fireproof book vaults, "we have Houdini. And here on this side we have cookbooks. A really remarkable collection."

Beck is a specialist in rare books and an authority on cookbooks. His eyes light up when he enters the room as though he had joined a gathering of friends. He lingers among the collection, knowing just where to locate particular favorites, opening them to the exact page to find a remembered section.

"You may be sorry you turned me on," he says, "but first, I don't want you thinking that I'm concerned with whether the pate was made with butter or lard. My interest is in the cultural aspect of cookbooks."

"An Elizabethan cookbook. Now that's the rarest thing in the world. The first cookbooks, you know, were written by men. Did you know Alexander Dumas, author of 'The Three Musketeers,' wrote a cookbook? Women didn't get involved until the 1600s but even then, since there wasn't a middle class, they didn't write about how to cook. They wrote about how to talk to the people who were cooking."

Authorities On Every Topic

In many ways, Washington's collection of experts is similar to the assortment one finds at a leading university, though its numbers are far greater and its interests much wider. Ben Rube at the Smithsonian Institution, for instance, is America's leading authority on the boomerang. Ryo Nishiumi at the Freer Gallery of Art is one of the Western world's few experts on restoration of rare and delicate pieces of oriental art. Olav Ofedal at the National Zoo is a nutritionist for 2,500 animals ranging from pandas to baby bongo antelopes.

John Taylor at the National Archives oversees the massive collection of World War II intelligence cables, many resulting from the breaking of Japan's code in an operation known as magic. Like almost everything in Washington of an unclassified nature, they are available to public researchers and on any given day it is not unusual to find a dozen scholars, students or authors studying what Taylor calls "the stuff that books are made of."

Most Research Begun By Government

Now, a skeptical taxpayer might raise two questions: Why are all these people in Washington and who benefits from their work? They are here because research is an expensive activity and this is where the government funding is. And they are here because Washington is a town of issues that call for specialists, no generalists. Knowledge is power here and power is what Washington is all about.

"If you look at American history, you'll see that traditionally the real far-out research projects started as a government function," said Peter Marzio, director of the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

"Whether it's the settlement of the old West or the building of satellites, it starts as a government function and private money follows. Americans have always poured tons of money into things we didn't need, then gone around looking for a need to justify them."

"We invented the telegraph, you know, and then didn't know what to do with it for quite some time."

An Expert On Inaugurals

It has been said that a specialist is someone who knows more and more about less and less until eventually he knows everything about nothing. Not so. What, for instance, would an incoming administration do. If Jerry Wallace had not become fascinated with presidential inaugurals back in 1961 when he was a high school student in Monett, Mo?

Wallace, a historian with the National Archives, probably knows more about inaugurations than anyone around — in fact, his specialty is so special that he has no peers at all. But without someone like Wallace, much of the historical continuity from one inauguration to the next might be lost.

Is there a precedent for walking along the parade route as president Jimmy Carter did? (Yes, Thomas Jefferson walked back to the White House after his inauguration.) What did Herbert Hoover wear to his swearing-in ceremony? (A top hat and morning coat.) Where does one find out what the first big inauguration parade was like? (check the files on William Henry Harrison.)

"It's not that my mind is full of all this trivia," Wallace said. "What I do is know where the information is and who the people are to see. So when a new inauguration committee is formed, and has only about six weeks to make plans for what is an incredibly complex event, I can tell them where to find out how things were done before and what the problems were."

Answers to Every Question

Somewhere in Washington, for every question on any subject, there is some one with an answer. For this a city with 12,000 practicing lawyers, 2,000 journalists, hundreds of associations representing everyone from peanut growers to morticians, score upon score of special interest groups such as the American Coalition of Citizens with Disabilities and the Woman's Institute for Limitless Living, and 139 foreign embassies covering almost every country from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe. It is a city where information is the currency of exchange and expertise is the medium of communication.

One independent federal establishment, the Smithsonian, has 13 museums that contain 70 million items, ranging from the Apollo 11 command module to ancient African sculptures. At any given time only 1 percent of the Smithsonian's objects are on public display. The rest is used for research. The Smithsonian's Air and Space Museum is the busiest museum in the world, attracting 10 million visitors annually.

The Curator of flight material for the Smithsonian, Glen Sweeting, has spent a lifetime collecting military uniforms, patches, medals and insignia. He assembled his collection by searching flea markets throughout the United States and Europe and by contacting war veterans and their families. He learned German so he could study military manuals and, he says, he feels sorry for any one who does not have an interest that consummates his energies.



INDIANS POSE: The earliest known photos of Indian delegations to Washington, D.C. were taken at the White House on December 31, 1857. This group portrait of a delegation of Jicarilla Apache was made on April 2, 1880 at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

Cultural shock in 1800s

Indian diplomats visit Washington

By Thomas Harney

WASHINGTON (SNS) — The five Jicarilla Apache Indians posed in silence as the photographer took their picture in Washington, D.C.'s Corcoran Gallery of Art on April 2, 1880. Unprepossessingly clad in buckskin and shapeless hats, coats and trousers, they nonetheless had a dignity and presence about them far more impressive than their ornate surroundings.

The Indians were, in fact, diplomats, in Washington to discuss the establishment of a new reservation for their tribe in New Mexico. After decades of bitter struggle with white settlers and the U.S. Army, the remnants of the Jicarilla Apache tribe were trying to adjust to a new way of life.

For the Jicarilla Apaches and hundreds of other Indian delegates who came to the nation's capital to council with the White Man, the trip to Washington brought moments that were both proud and frustrating, humorous and tragic.

These dramatic confrontations have been chronicled comprehensively for the first time in a new book, *Diplomats in Buckskins* (Smithsonian Institution Press). Written by historian Dr. Herman J. Viola, director of the Smithsonian's National Anthropological Archives, the book traces the adventures of Indian delegations from Colonial times through the present day.

The accounts focus on the 19th century. The Indians who braved the journey to Washington in this period had to cope with tremendous cultural shock. For starters, there was often the trip east on the "puffing wagon," one of the Indian names for the train, a strange machine that initially terrified and disoriented them.

Arriving in Washington, the Indians were greeted by crowds of gaping, curious citizens and government officials. The latter had arranged a bewildering kaleidoscope of meetings, conferences and excursions. The itinerary included tours of museums — with the Smithsonian and Corcoran leading the list — where photographs were sometimes taken to give to the Indians as mementos of their visits.

A trip to the Capitol was a must. So were inspections of military installations where

cannons, gatling guns and other weapons were demonstrated to the amazed Indians.

Each stop had a purpose, Viola points out: to assure the delegates of the friendship and good will of the whites, to demonstrate the advantages of white culture over their own and to convince them of the superior strength and resources of the United States government.

Indians Unconvinced

Although some of these goals were accomplished, the government failed to convince the Indians of the benefits of white civilization, Viola says. "Few Indians returned home with a desire to trade places with their white brothers," he notes, a fact that "never ceased to puzzle their benefactors."

When they were not sight-seeing or enjoying their first class hotel accommodations and a bountiful supply of liquor and food, the Indians smoked the peace pipe at meetings with government officials, and most importantly, with the president. He was the central figure in the delegation story, who contrary to legend and countless Hollywood movies was never referred to as "the Great White Father" but simply as "the Great Father," in keeping with the seemingly magical powers of the white man.

Visited With The President

In the early days, access to the president was relatively easy, and no trip was complete without a visit to the White House. At these meetings, medals and American flags were presented to the Indians and they, in return, bestowed on their hosts buffalo robes, peace pipes, moccasins and feathered headdresses. In 1872, one Teton Sioux chief literally took the shirt off his back when he met President Grant at an evening reception at the White House. Chief Medicine Bear was about to slip his most valued possession, a war shirt adorned with the scalp locks of his fallen enemies, over the startled president's head when one of Grant's aides intervened.

Most presidents apparently had little conception of Indian culture, however. Even Abraham Lincoln, who met with several delegations during his tenure, assumed all Indians spoke the same language and usually greeted his visitors with the two or three Indian words he knew. Once, in 1861 when Lincoln met with a group of Potawatomi

Indians from Iowa, Lincoln asked in broken English, "Where live now? When go back Iowa?" despite the fact that the leader of the delegation spoke fluent English. One presidential aide thought Lincoln's awkward efforts were "amusing," Viola says. "What the Indians thought was not recorded."

Clothing Given As Gift

Before returning to his tribe, each Indian could expect a gift of a new suit of clothing. Government policy, after all, was aimed at turning the Indians into white men; presumably making them look like white men was a major step in the right direction.

"Everyone from the president on down stressed the need for the Indians to adopt citizen's dress," Viola says. "This succeeded to the extent that the Indian delegates became self-conscious and embarrassed by their traditional dress. The Poncas, who visited Washington in 1880, even refused to enter the city until they received citizen's dress. By the end of the century, few Indians even attempted to do business with the government unless attired in new clothing."

Hence what happened to the Jicarilla Apaches was typical. After they had their photograph taken on April 2, 1880, they were taken to A. Saks & Co., a leading Washington clothier, and outfitted with new suits, shirts, ties, hats and boots. Thereupon, they returned to the Corcoran Gallery of Art, where they proudly posed for a second portrait in the fashionable garb of Victorian gentlemen.

Nevertheless, the transformation was largely temporary since as soon as the Indians returned to their tribe they discarded their new clothing and donned traditional garb, becoming once more, according to a government agent, "Indians among Indians."

Trip To Washington Risky

Many could have been rightfully embittered by their experiences in Washington, Viola says. Swindlers cheated them of their money and possessions, and all risked life and limb on the perilous journey. Disease was an even greater threat and many succumbed to measles, smallpox, pneumonia and even the common cold. Viola's research indicates that 30 Indian chiefs died while in Washington; many were buried in Congressional Cemetery, a picturesque little-known burial ground less than two miles from the Capitol.

French town's rescue effort saves museum

By Catherine de Hulewicz

SAINT-DENIS, France (RFI) — The new Museum of Art and History recently opened here signaling the success of an extraordinary rescue operation which included the complete renovation of several buildings which were abandoned in 1895. The museum is now operating at the site of an ancient Carmel which was in danger of being torn down by wide-scale development.

In 1972 the Saint-Denis town council acquired the rundown buildings and turned them over to a team of renovators who rebuilt the ruins, collected the original furniture, which still existed, but had been scattered here and there and after almost ten years of hard work were able to breathe life into the crumbling structures.

Saint-Denis was a royal town which later became one of France's leading industrial zones. The new museum reflects the harmonious aspects of the French countryside and loyalty to tradition. It provides visitors with a rare chance to study the past within the environment of a futuristic society which wants to study history and at the same time remain open to the progress of the future.

At the museum archaeological halls have been placed in several of the rebuilt rooms while their original conveniences like the kitchen with an internal well are of historical interest on their own. Documents and objects at the museum attest to the ancient origins of the area when the first bishop of Paris was buried there during the 13th century.

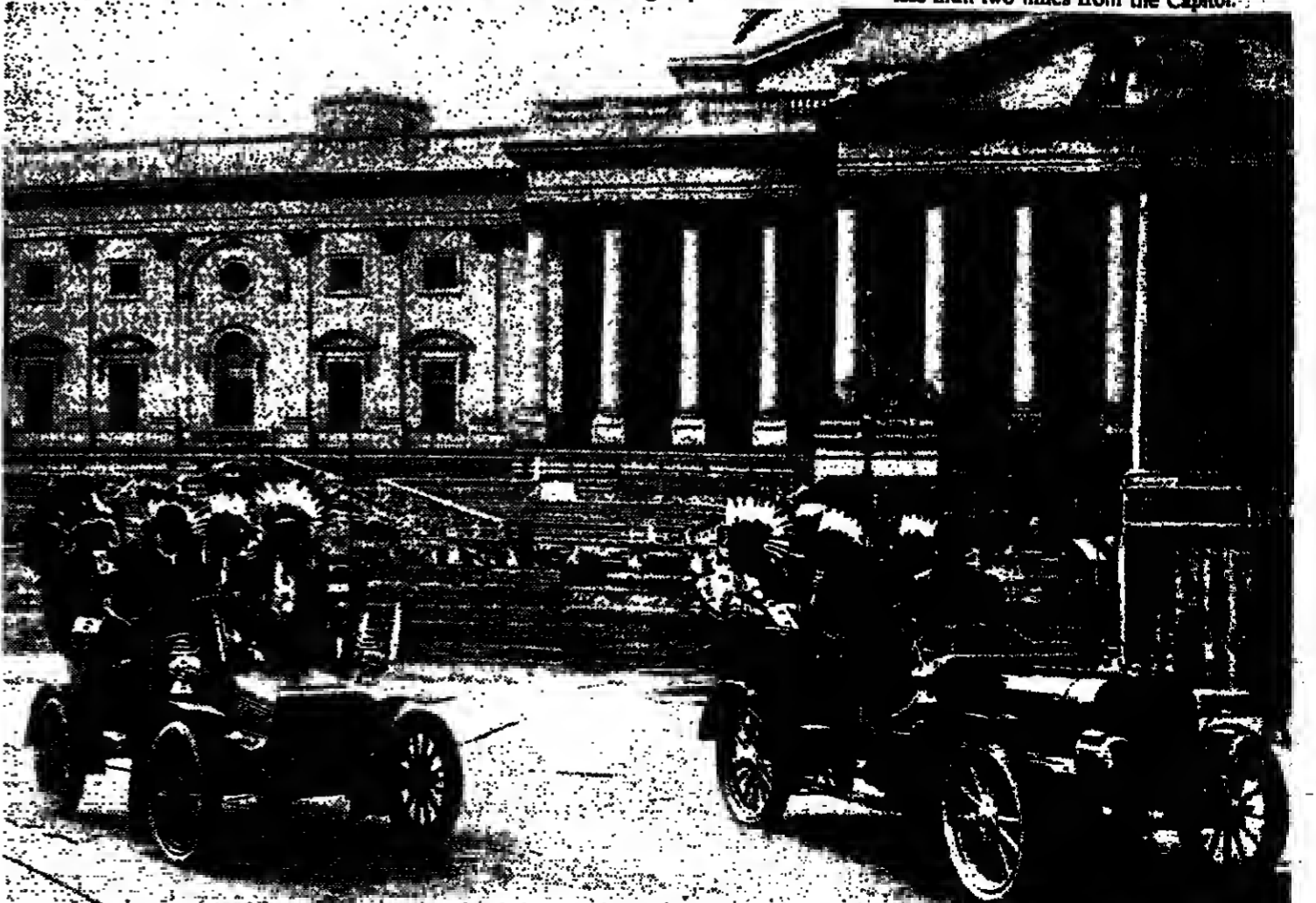
The entire first floor of the west wing contains the history of Carmel with a special area showing the effects of Madame Louise de France, the eighth daughter of Louis XV, who lived at the museum site in a modest room. That particular area was also restored according to its original dimensions and furnishings.

The second floor of the museum covers an area of more than 350 square meters featuring a selection of the enormous Saint-Denis collection showing the early historical facts about the "Commune" of Paris.

The ground floor features a reconstruction, in original panning of the apothecary's shop of the 18th century. This area shows an extraordinary array of pharmaceutical pottery from nearby pottery works and has a pannelled ceiling and walls with a marble table and copper weight scales.



RENOVATED MUSEUM: The city council of Saint-Denis, France was responsible for a rescue and renovation effort which saved the site of ancient Carmel from destruction by developers.



WASHINGTON TOUR: Indian visitors to Washington D.C. had to tour the Capitol Building. This 1905 photo shows a delegation of Yankton Sioux.

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SWC coaches voice opinions

U.S. football fever heating up

By Freeman Gregory
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Aug. 4 — More than 300 sports enthusiasts gathered at a recent Houston Chamber Commerce luncheon to hear the views of nine head football coaches on the forthcoming 1981 SWC season. Predictions ranged from dismal to gloomy, as the coaches spoke of how their ranks were depleted by graduation.

Texas Christian University coach F.A. Dry said he hopes his young horned frog team will be good enough to "give everyone else a headache this year in the Southwest Conference," while Rice coach Ray Albarn said "We bought the uniforms so we're going to play all 11 games."

Underlying all their remarks, however, was the balance of strength the recently

implemented 30-scholarship rule has provided. In an attempt to distribute talent more evenly, the SWC administration decided to allow only 30 athletic scholarships per school.

The reasoning is that high school athletic talent will not accumulate at one or two schools, making them football powers while the remaining SWC teams continue as also-rans. The rule has resulted, many observers think, in a shift in the balance of power from perennial winners like the University of Texas and the University of Arkansas to emerging teams like Rice and last year's champion, Baylor University.

Baylor coach Grant Teaff expressed some worry over the loss of experience his team will suffer in 1981, but told listeners the Bears will try to repeat their championship season.

Coach Albarn said that the most important

thing his Rice Owls got out of last season was the confidence that they can win — something even the staunchest Rice supporter has not had for several years.

Southern Methodist's Ron Meyer, whose program was slapped with a two-year MCAA probation for recruiting violations, told the audience that the "most significant thing about the conference race is that on any given day team can beat another."

Texas A&M's Tom Wilson said he was looking forward to the 1981 season because it means 1980 is gone. He said the Aggies' dismal 1980 season prompted one alumnaus to ask him "How many games will you have to win before you get fired?"

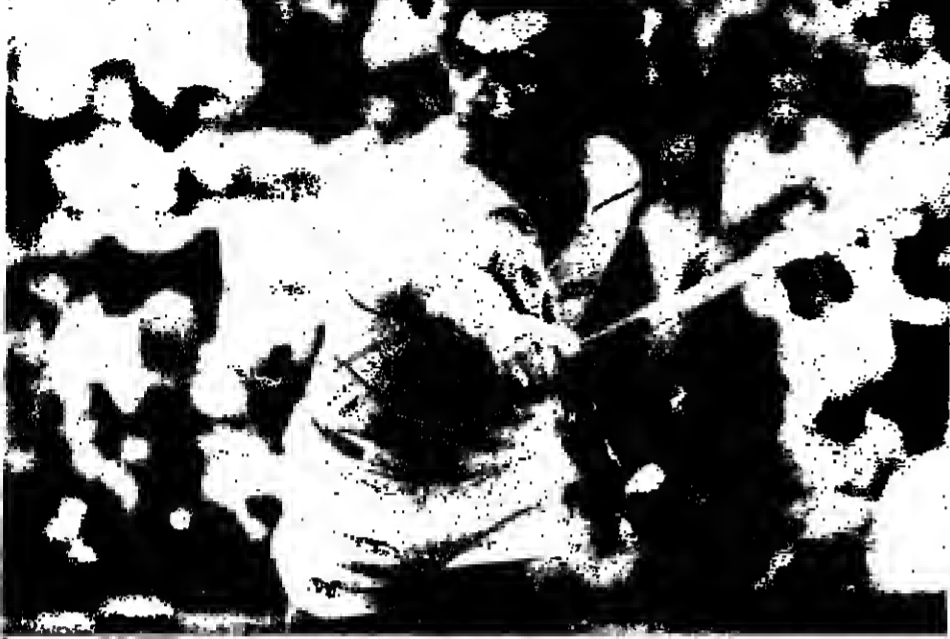
Arkansas coach Lou Holtz said: "That although the Razorbacks are not returning with many seniors, Arkansas supporters will have many juniors to rely on to get them through the season."

University of Houston's Bill Yeoman, whose team has won the conference title twice since entering the SWC in 1976, said that while his Cougars will be inexperienced, they will be more aggressive for it.

University of Texas coach Fred Akers said he has depth problems but a strong defense should carry his Longhorns far season. The 'horns' are expected to win the conference title this year.

Meanwhile, the Houston Oilers and San Angelo State University came to an agreement that will provide the school with \$30,000 through 1984 for its athletic program while the professional football team will have a west Texas training facility for another three years. The University of Texas Board of Regents has to approve the contract before it becomes valid.

Newly acquired Oiler reserve quarterback John Reeves is undergoing close scrutiny by coaches. However, he head coach Ed Biles has said that he will not pass any early judgment on Reeves, because it takes some time for a new player to become accustomed to different surroundings and procedures.



PROVES SUPERIOR: Jose-Luis Clerc set for a backhand in his match against Guillermo Vilas in Volvo International final Monday. Clerc won the tie 6-3, 6-3. Clerc had earlier beaten Vilas in two other finals recently.

In Volvo final

Clerc too good for Vilas

NORTH CONWAY, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Jose-Luis Clerc crushed fellow Argentinian Guillermo Vilas 6-3, 6-3 to win the men's singles crown in the \$175,000 Volvo International tennis tournament here Monday.

It was a stunningly easy 85 minutes win for the 22-year-old Clerc and it underlined the fact that he had not the 29-year former U.S. and French Open champion is the player in Argentina. Vilas, looking nervous and committing an uncustomary number of unforced errors, never matched the accuracy and power of Clerc.

Ranked seventh in the world according to the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) rankings Vilas said afterwards of Clerc, "He is gaining confidence all the time and there is no doubt he is the No. 1 player in Argentina now."

Clerc, who is ranked fifth in the world said he had simply played to the baseline and had been astonished to see so many errors coming from Vilas.

It was his third consecutive Grand Prix win, after Boston and Washington, where he also beat Vilas in the final 7-5, 6-2, and Clerc now goes on to defend his U.S. claycourt title at Indianapolis from Tuesday.

The men's doubles title went to Peter McNamara of Australia and Heinz Günahardt of Switzerland. The pair beat Pavel Slozil of Czechoslovakia and Ferdi Taygan of the United States 6-7, 7-5, 6-4 in an entertaining final.

Meanwhile, Kathy Rinaldi, the 14-year-old American child prodigy of women's tennis, made her professional debut Monday with an easy 6-1, 6-3 victory over Cissie Donigan of the U.S. in the first round of the \$350,000 U.S. Open clay court tournament.

Rinaldi, who earlier this summer became the youngest player to win a match at Wimbledon, is seeded 14th in the 56-woman field. First prize for the women is \$27,500. The 64 men are playing for a top prize of \$32,000.

After a quick first set and a 2-0 lead in the second set, Rinaldi faltered a bit against

Donigan. Donigan, who earlier won a match against Australia's Pam Whytcross to qualify for the tournament, rallied to a 2-2 tie and traded service breaks with Rinaldi for the next three games. Rinaldi held serve for a 5-3 lead, then broke Donigan again to win the match.

The only upset among Monday's first-round matches was in men's singles, where unseeded Hans Simonsson of Sweden dropped No. 11 Terry Moor of the U.S. 6-2, 6-4. Simonsson, advanced to a second-round match against Christophe Freyss of France, who beat Todd Lundy of the U.S. 5-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Hans Gildemeister of Chile beat Steve Denton of the U.S. 6-3, 7-6, and No. 10 Jose-Luis Damiani of Uruguay ousted Jim Guelfin of the U.S. 6-4, 6-3.

The women's No. 11 seed, Ann White of the U.S., won her first match 6-1, 6-2 over Deborah Jovans of England. White will face Renee Richards of the U.S., a 6-2, 6-2 winner over Marie Pinterov of Czechoslovakia.

The 1978 women's clay court champion, Dana Gilbert of the U.S., lost her first-round match to Hana Strachonova of Czechoslovakia 4-6, 6-0, 6-2.

In Grove City, Ohio Vijay Amritraj, in his first tournament play since Wimbledon, defeated Russel Simpson of New Zealand, 7-6, 6-4 in first-round play of the \$75,000 National Revenue Tennis Classic.

Amritraj, of India but residing in the United States, and the sixth-seeded player in the tournament at Grove City, called his performance "a real confidence builder since I have been away since match play for almost five weeks."

Other Monday afternoon play, sixth-seeded Tom Gullikson of the United States defeated David Pate (U.S.) 7-6, 7-6. Juan Farrow (U.S.) pulled from the ranks of Sunday's losers in the wild-card qualified to fill in for no-show Hans Simonsson, bowed to Jim Delaney (U.S.) 4-6, 6-4, 6-3.

In the final match of afternoon play, Hank Pfister (U.S.) beat Troy Waltke (U.S.) 7-6, 6-4.

South African tour
TCB warns Test stars

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AFP) — England's Test cricketers could face an international ban if they accept an invitation to play in a private cricket series in South Africa this winter. That was a clear warning behind a statement issued by the English Test and County Cricket Board Sunday night.

The statement said: "The Board understands that plans are being made to organize a team of international calibre to tour or to play a series of matches in South Africa in the near future."

"The Board wishes to make it clear that any cricketer who takes part in any such international and or representative match in South Africa could, thereby make himself ineligible for future selection for England."

The statement comes on the heels of the International Cricket Conference decision to confirm South Africa's exclusion from

Soccer tid-bits
Aberdeen routs Southampton

ABERDEEN, Scotland, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Scots have the reputation of giving nothing away for nothing. And that was certainly true this weekend when the local Premier Division side won the 15,000 pound sterling top prize it offered to the winner of a special four-club pre-season football tournament.

Aberdeen had staked the big pay-off to attract top British clubs to compete in a special tournament. And to the delight of their supporters at Pittodrie they won the final in tremendous style by crushing mighty English First Division club Southampton 5-1.

Southampton were outplayed and outwitted by the youthful, energetic Scottish team that stifled the combined talents of Kevin Keegan, Alan Ball and Charlie George.

ALKMAAR, Netherlands, — Dutch football champions A.Z. '67 Almar are to buy 27-year-old Austrian Franz Oberacher.

A.Z. have been looking for a forward who can fit into the Dutch team's favored 4-4-2 system replacing Kurt Welzl of Austria who has left for Spanish side Valencia.

Club secretary Gerard Peters said that there were still two problems to be overcome before a firm contract could be signed. The club had to obtain a work permit for Oberacher and the transfer fee being demanded by his West German club F.C. Nuremberg.

IVORY COAST, (R) — Ghana's national football team, the Black Stars, beat Zaire's Leopards 2-1 in Kinshasa to qualify for the final of the Africa Nations' Cup in Libya next year. The win gave Ghana a 4-3 aggregate victory in the home-and-away tie.

Zaire opened the scoring six minutes into the second half Ghana equalized in the 13th minute through George Alhasan.

Springbok tour
Muldoon acts to end crisis

WELLINGTON, Aug. 4 (R) — Advocates and opponents of the South African rugby tour, which has provoked violent demonstrations and split public opinion in New Zealand, agreed Tuesday to consider a compromise proposal to defuse tension.

The formula calls for the last of the Springbok scheduled 16 matches — the third Test against the All-Blacks on September 12 — to be cancelled. Prime Minister Robert Muldoon told a news conference.

Rallies against South Africa's apartheid system would be held instead on that day, according to the proposal.

Anti-tour groups would have to guarantee to reduce the level of protest during the remaining six weeks of the two-month tour but they would be allowed to state their case at each match.

The compromise was suggested by a race relations conciliator at a meeting between Muldoon, police, rugby officials and representatives of both anti and pro-tour groups.

The New Zealand Rugby Football Union Chairman, Cez Blazey said that the Union's National Council would consider the proposal next week.

David Cuthbert, spokesman for the leading anti-tour group HART (Half All Racial Tours), said the proposal would be circulated to the group's members without comment and he would wait for a response.

The deputy chairman of HART, Michael Law said that the meeting had come to a standstill on the critical issue of outright cancellation of the tour.

Muldoon, who threatened to call a snap election on the law-and-order issue if the talks failed, said the meeting had made only limited progress. The South Africans have played three matches and will play a fourth in Wanganui Wednesday.

A match in Hamilton on July 25 was cancelled on the advice of police after 1,000 demonstrators invaded the pitch and a protester threatened to crash a stolen plane into the grandstand.

The meeting, due to have been held Monday, was delayed 24 hours while anti-tour groups considered whether to attend.

Cuthbert, said prior to the meeting that

Notts trounce Surrey to strengthen position

LONDON, Aug. 4 (R) — Nottinghamshire stretched their lead at the top of the English County Cricket Championship table to 27 points when they despatched second-placed Surrey by an innings and 15 runs at Trent Bridge Monday.

Surrey had been expected to offer the leaders a stern test in this top-of-the-table clash but that challenge never materialized thanks to the efforts of New Zealander Richard Hadlee and South African captain Clive Rice.

Hadlee hit 98 Nottinghamshire's 293. A first innings lead of 118, before combining with Rice to bowl Surrey out for 103. Rice took six for 44 and Hadlee three for 15. West Indian paceman Sylvester Clarke finished top scorer for Surrey with 34.

Another West Indian who was on form with the bat was the incomparable Viv Richards, who hammered 153 in 162 minutes as Somerset finished 300 ahead of Yorkshire with five second innings wickets standing.

Essex, the 1979 champions, look poised to move into second place above Surrey. Essex made 290 in their first innings then bowled Derbyshire out for 93. Derby were 13 for two in their second innings at the close.

Former England spinner Derek Underwood took five for 72 as Kent consolidated its position against Hampshire at Canterbury despite a fighting 88 from Mark Nicholas. Kent went into the final day with a lead of 191 and with six second innings wickets still intact.

Gloucestershire's Phil Bainbridge scored his maiden championship century as he made 103 not out against Middlesex at Lord's. Bainbridge was supported by Sadiq Mohamamad, who was unbeaten on 75.

At Cardiff, Sri Lanka put up a creditable performance against Glamorgan. Chasing a target of 219 runs, the tourists still needed 34 runs for victory with three wickets standing.

Hettiaratchy gave them a good start with 42, and Ranasinghe raced to his half century in 83 minutes and finished unbeaten on 54.

Rodney Ontong, with four 45, pinned the tourists down and he finished with a match analysis of 10 wickets for 107. Wicketkeeper Terry Davies, playing his second first class game, took three catches and had a stumping.

Glamorgan were dismissed for 240 in their second innings. Norman Featherstone finished his 83 in the first innings, with an 55. Alan Lewis Jones also played his part with an excellent 51 and DeSilva collected four wickets with Kaluperuma bagging three.

Meanwhile, Australian wicketkeeper Rodney Marsh was at the center of a row after an allegation that he took a swing at the bishop of Birmingham's press officer.

Peter Jennings, 33, a freelance journalist and shareholder member of Warwickshire County Cricket Club, claimed Marsh caught him in the face with a punch after Australia's dramatic 29-run defeat in the fourth Test at Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Jennings' press officer to Hugh Montefiore, said the incident happened as he made his way to his car in a members' car park outside the ground on Sunday.

Rain, wind foils Ovett's bid for new world mark

BERGEN, Norway, Aug. 4 (AP) — Strong winds and rain spoiled an attempt by Britain's Steve Ovett to better his own 1,500 meter world record during an International Track and Field meet here Monday night. Ovett won the race in 3:34.36, almost six seconds ahead of compatriot Steve Cram, who placed second in 3:40.23.

Gary Cook also of Britain, set the pace for the two first 400-meter laps in intermediate times of 56 seconds and 1:54.8. Then Cram went up front and was leading at 1,200 meter in 2:10 before Ovett took over.

Veterans Henry Rono of Kenya and John Powell of the United States won the 3,000 meter race in 7:58.8 and the discuss event with 63.30 meters respectively.

In New York, it was announced that Ovett will beat the field for the inaugural Fifth Avenue Mile to be held Sept. 27. Fred Lebow, president of the New York Roadrunners Club said.

Also confirmed for the invitational field were Ireland's Eamonn Coghlan, the world indoor record holder in the mile, and Steve Scott, the American indoor and outdoor record holder.

Lebow said there would be separate races for men and women and that there would be about 20 of the world's leading runners in each race.

The 25-year-old Ovett set the world mark last year in Oslo, Norway. Coghlan established the indoor mark of 3:50.6 earlier this year at San Diego and Scott broke Jim Ryun's 14-year-old outdoor American record with a 3:49.68 clocking last month in Oslo.

The race will be held on a straight course, beginning in front of the Metropolitan Museum of art at Fifth Avenue and E2nd street and will end at fifth and 62nd. Bleachers will be set up along the course and Lebow estimates the crowd could reach 200,000.

BRIEFS

COWES (AFP) — The fourth race of the Admirals Cup series at Cowes has been put back to Wednesday because of thick fog over the solent. President of the race committee John Roome took the decision to postpone the race late Tuesday morning.

LUSAKA, (R) — Zambia narrowly won the East and Central African Boxing Championships which ended Monday with 27 points but took one gold medal fewer than Uganda. Zambia collected five golds and six silvers, while Uganda scored 26 points from six golds, three silvers and two bronzes. Ethiopia was third with five points and newcomers Zimbabwe last with three.

FRANKFURT (AFP) — Juan Fernandez of Spain won Monday's 232 kms first stage proper of the tour of West Germany cycle race starting and finishing here. Theo de Rooij of the Netherlands took the overall lead from Dietrich Thurau of West Germany.

NAIROBI (R) — Nigeria beat Kenya 3-1 in a soccer international Monday halftime: 1-0. A 32nd-minute goal from Henry Nwonsu put the Nigerian Green Eagles ahead and Ifeanyi Onyedika made it 2-0 in the 64th minute. Kenya, against the run of play, scored from a disputed penalty taken by Sammy Owino nine minutes later.

HOCKEHEIM (AFP) — Next year's West German Formula One Grand Prix is under threat because of a lack of funds. Organizers of the Grand Prix, won here two days ago by Nelson Piquet of Brazil, have received a demand from the car constructors association (FOCA) for a 30 percent increase in the sum it requires for 1982. The money demanded by FOCA exceeds the budget earmarked for next year by the West German Automobile Club.

Solidarity fund
ANOC, IOC heading for a showdown

MILAN, Italy, Aug. 4 (AP) — The New Association of National Olympic Committees (ANOC) threw down a challenge Saturday and demanded full control over a share of television revenue from the Olympic Games.

ANOC ended a three-day conference demanding that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) hand over its entire solidarity fund — currently running at more than \$ 2 million a year — to ANOC to distribute as it wishes.

The bid to change the IOC's financial formula was led by Mario Vazquez Rana, millionaire Mexican newspaper magnate who is president of the Mexican National Olympic Committee and became the president of ANOC when it was formed two years ago.

"I ask delegates to be patient," Vazquez Rana said to representatives of 127 National Olympic Committees around the world. "Every time we meet the IOC we make this suggestion that the money be given directly to us. Now I will ask this meeting to pass a resolution." It was passed by acclamation. No vote was taken.

Members of the IOC, the supreme ruling body of the Games, are expected to resist the demand. It had so far kept tight control over its solidarity fund — the name given to the share of television revenue that is spent on behalf of NOCS.

The host city takes two thirds of television fees and the IOC one third. After deducting small amounts for judges' expenses and other comparatively small items at the games, the IOC splits its share three ways. It keeps one

third for its own administrative expenses, hands one third to the 26 Olympic sports federations and gives one third to the NOCS in the form of financial aid for coaching courses and technical equipment.

But the IOC has always controlled the spending. In recent years there have been mounting complaints from NOCS who think they are not getting enough.

One delegate after another made criticisms after Masaji Kiyakawa, a vice-president of the IOC and chairman of the solidarity commission, outlined the solidarity budget for 1981.

The budget included \$400,000 for running expenses of the solidarity office in Lausanne, \$200,000 to help ANOC set up a headquarters in Paris, \$400,000 to help finance the coming Olympic Congress in Baden-Baden, \$50,000 for the Olympic Academy at Olympia, and \$60,000 for visits to NOCS by IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch.

Help to NOCS amounted to less than half of the total budget of \$2,040,000. Sir Denis Follows, president of the British Olympic Association, said the whole of the money should be handed over to ANOC. He added: "I take exception to the rather paternalistic attitude adopted toward the NOCS. We are treated as a kind of charitable institution."

Richard Pound, president of the Canadian Olympic Association and himself a member of the IOC, declared the budget was completely unacceptable. "If it were my money to give away for Olympic solidarity I would not

give a cent, based on the budget that has been shown to me," Pound said.

Vazquez Rana said in an interview afterward: "Solidarity means money going to the needy ones. That is our purpose. I would never challenge the authority of the IOC. But we are in the midst of a battle and there will be more battles ahead."

There were further signs that ANOC covets some of the responsibility that has always belonged exclusively to the IOC. Representatives from the five candidate cities bidding for the 1988 Olympic Games, summer and winter, were called to the rostrum and reported on their plans.

NOCS have never been consulted on the choice of host cities. The 1988 sites are due to be chosen by the IOC at Baden-Baden in September.

Mayor Ralph Klein of Calgary, Alberta, told of his city's ambitions to host the Winter Games. He said: "If we are permitted to hold the Games it will bring to the Olympic movement the peace, the serenity and the feeling that have been missing from the Olympic movement thus far."

Sigge Bergman, former secretary of the International Ski Federation, spoke for the Swedes, who want to split the Winter Games between Falun and Are, an hour's flying time apart. Benito Ferronato made a presentation on behalf of Cortina d'Ampezzo, the Italian Alpine resort which previously hosted the Winter Games in 1956. Similar reports were made by Nagoya, Japan, and Seoul, Korea, rivals for the 1988 Summer Games.

Use water carefully

Make sure your tap is not running when not in use.

space donated by Arab News

هنا من الاجل

DENNIS the MENACE

Your Individual Horoscope



FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1981
What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.
ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)
Don't take the advice of strangers. Stick with trusted advisers. New developments in a partnership require a change in perspective.

Comic strip panels with characters and dialogue. Panels include: 'GRR! GRR!', 'TCH! YOU GOT BEAT, EH, PET? WHO WERE YOU PLAYIN'?', 'SNOOKER TEAMS 'AVE SOME VERY FUNNY NAMES - ESPECIALLY WHEN THEY CLOBBER HIS LOT!', 'TAP TAP TAP', 'CAUTION SWAMPY AREA', 'I'M SO TIRED - I JUST HAVE TO LIE DOWN.', 'HONEY, YOU'RE WANTED ON THE PHONE.', 'NOBODY WAS ON THE PHONE!', 'WELL, CALL SOMEBODY UP.', 'WHAT WAS THAT?', 'OUR ANNUAL STRIKE', 'THEY SAY WHEN A PERSON STARTS TO SIT ALONE AND DRINK, HE HAS A PROBLEM.', 'THERE'S AN ARTICLE HERE THAT TELLS THE REASON YOU SMOKE, MENSCH -', 'DON'T TELL ME. IT MIGHT NOT BE GOOD ENOUGH -', 'MADAME, CAN YOU IDENTIFY THE MAN WHO WAS PEERING INTO YOUR BEDROOM?', '...THAT MAN, RIGHT THERE!', 'SIFE, THE MAN HAS BEEN PUNISHED ENOUGH!', 'VOLLEYS... HIT, THEN RUN, DON'T RUN AND HIT!', 'STOP IN YOUR TRACKS... SHOT (OR SERVE) REARMS OPPONENT'S RACKET.', 'IT'S TOO HARD TO MEET... FAST MOVING BALL... IF YOUR FEET HAVEN'T PLANTED!'.



Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Steppingstone to Success

East dealer. Both sides vulnerable. NORTH ♠ 8743 ♥ A 984 ♦ K 103 ♣ Q 10. WEST ♠ 10652 ♥ A 986542 ♦ 53 ♣ 9. EAST ♠ K J 96 ♥ K J 73 ♦ 07 ♣ A 987. SOUTH ♠ A Q 1052 ♥ Q ♦ Q J ♣ K J 642. The bidding: East 1♣, South 1♥, West Pass, North 2♥, Pass 4♥. Opening lead - five of clubs. trump from dummy, East produced the nine. It is easy to see, looking at all four hands, that the winning play is the ten. Declarer returns to dummy with a heart for a second trump finesse and in that way wraps up the contract. However, the ten play in effect assumes a 4-0 division - by no means an obvious assumption to make. Declarer might be tempted to finesse the queen the first time around - and finish down one. In the actual case, South was smart enough to deduce that East had indeed started with the K-J-9-6 of spades and, accordingly, he finessed the ten and made four spades. The reasoning behind South's decision to double-finesse was irrefutable. In the course of the play to the first four tricks, East had shown up with a singleton diamond and precisely four clubs. It followed from this that East's remaining eight cards in spades and hearts were bound to be divided 4-4, since he surely would not have opened the bidding with a club had he held, say, five hearts and three spades. East's distribution thus became marked as 4-4-1-4, and the double-finesse was consequently the only logical play to make.

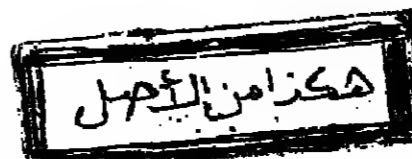
Spencer Tracy Believe It or Not! THE OLD MERCHANT'S HOUSE BOUGHT IN N.Y. CITY BY SEABURY TREDWELL IN 1835 AND OCCUPIED BY HIS DESCENDANTS UNTIL 1933, OBTAINED ITS WATER FROM A 4,000 GALLON CISTERNA SUBMITTED BY Tom Higgins, Giamsville, N.Y.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues. Across: 1 Canaanite deity, 5 'Mr. Deeds' director, 10 Out of use brick, 11 Reddish-brown sci-fi film, 12 Letting oneself go nickname, 14 Greek clan division, 15 Slower (mus.), 16 Sea (Fr.), 17 Got nervous, 19 Pungent, 20 Laughing sound, 21 Big name in elevators, 22 'All - Jazz', 24 Unpaid for, 25 Harvest; yield, 26 Perched, 27 Subst., 28 Sermonize, 32 Imitate, 33 Border, 34 'Pajama Game' film star, 35 Sullivan-Stewart movie (1938), 38 Acid salt, 39 Johnson of comedy, 40 Mountain crest. Down: 1 Intolerant one, 2 Spanish brick, 3 1960, 4 Man's field, e.g., 6 Linkletter, 7 Archbishop, 8 Daydream, 9 Warnings, 11 Malicious, 13 Bid hello, 18 Contour, 19 Type of cake, 20 '...to the shores of -', 21 Marriage god, 23 Showed indecision, 24 Camel and others, 25 Vociferate, 26 Spigot, 27 Glory, 28 A la - , 29 Marriage god, 30 Evaluate, 31 Children's game, 32 Knock.

DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it: AXYDLBAAXR is LONGFELLOW. One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different. CRYPTOQUOTES: GBGCJS CM ICHS JGMEUD UCI, SGMT SYUPFR EU FCOS, WPE BDSGBNPI PYSGMT EU EGHS - VUMR WCICICYFM. Yesterday's Cryptoquote: WE MUST NEVER FORGET THAT ART IS NOT A FORM OF PROPAGANDA, IT IS A FORM OF TRUTH - JOHN F. KENNEDY.

arab news CALENDAR

Calendar table with columns for P.M., VOA, BBC, RADIO FRANCAISE, and other news services. Includes dates and program titles like 'News Roundup', 'World News', 'Sports Round-up', etc.



Link to subsidies

'Big 4' hike interest 12% on aircraft loans

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4 (R) — The United States has reached agreement with France, Britain and West Germany to charge a higher, common interest rate on export loans for the purchase of aircraft, the U.S. Export-Import Bank has announced.

U.S. officials described Monday the agreement as unprecedented and a major breakthrough in U.S. efforts to limit what it called export subsidies by other countries.

Under the agreement, each country has agreed to charge at least 12 percent interest on export credit loans for competing aircraft. The U.S. Export-Import Bank, at present, offers a rate of 9.25 percent for foreign firms that purchase American aircraft.

According to U.S. officials, West European countries have been offering between 7.5 and 8.75 percent on comparable loans, making up the difference with government subsidies.

The chairman of the Export-Import Bank, William Draper, said the U.S. hoped the 18

other members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), including Japan, would also accept the agreement.

Draper said he believed the aircraft agreement may pave the way for accords on all export credit loans. For years the U.S. has said that interest rates on export loans should rise to market levels, now ranging at 16 percent and higher, and that all government subsidies should be eliminated.

But France, whose economy depends heavily on exports, has resisted attempt to raise rates. Draper said the aircraft agreement suggested new French President Francois Mitterrand's government might be more willing than its predecessors to negotiate for higher rates.

The new agreement, which does not affect loans already in the pipeline, will remain in force until September next year and will apply to American aircraft that compete with the European Airbus, Draper said.

Mexico cuts oil price to U.S.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4 (AP) — Mexico's state petroleum monopoly, Pemex, has announced a new pricing policy that caters to the United States, but is sure to annoy some of its other customers.

In a communique issued late Monday Pemex announced that during the month of August its lightweight Isthmus crude, used to make gasoline, will be sold to the United States at \$34.50 U.S. per barrel.

But the same Isthmus-type crude will cost European countries \$36 per barrel and Japan, which buys 100,000 barrels a day from Mexico, \$36.50 per barrel.

The communique said the price of Mexico's heavy Maya crude will show a similar variation, at least during August, with the United States paying \$29 per barrel, while Europe and Japan pay \$30 and \$31 respectively.

There was no immediate explanation of why the United States was to be given preferential treatment. In the past, Pemex spokesmen said, Mexico's oil prices did not vary substantially from country to country. In the case of Japan observers speculated that Pemex was punishing the country for having turned down an offer to increase its purchases of Mexican crude by 200,000 barrels a day.

Confusion over Pemex's pricing policy has reigned since Jorge Diaz Serrano, a leading contender for the Mexican presidency, resigned as Pemex director June 6 amid criticism from other officials for reducing the price of Maya crude by \$4 per barrel.

Diaz Serrano did not alter Isthmus price which was selling for \$38.50 a barrel when he left office.

Diaz Serrano was replaced by Julio Moeztuma Cid an assistant to President Jose Lopez Portillo. Moeztuma Cid has cut the price of Isthmus crude by about \$4.50 dollars a barrel.

The fact that prices have continued to drop since Diaz Serrano resigned has led many observers to believe that criticism of Diaz Serrano was prompted by his political opponents — rather than any real error he might have made in reducing the price of Maya crude.

Mexico's oil exports in August will total 1.4 million barrels a day, an increase of about 300,000 barrels over June when the country was hit by the worldwide supply glut, Pemex said. It said Mexico's oil export earnings will total \$15 billion by the end of 1981, an increase of 50 percent over 1980.

Mobil's last ditch battle for Conoco

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 (AP) — record bidding war heated up Monday as Mobil Corp. boosted its bid for Conoco Inc. to \$8.6 billion saying it was "unlikely" that antitrust problems would prevent its takeover of the nation's ninth-largest oil company. The bid means Mobil has raised its offer for Conoco to \$11.5 a share Mobil, the number 2 oil company, already had the highest offer on the table for Conoco, \$8.2 billion, but the Justice Department blocked it from buying any shares and held open the possibility it will file suit to stop Mobil-Conoco merger.

To win the largest corporate bidding war in history, Mobil must persuade enough of the Conoco shareholders who offered shares to Du Pont Co. to withdraw, then before midnight Tuesday.

Du Pont, the largest chemical company in the country, already has been offered more than half Conoco's shares and plans to begin buying them Wednesday, pending final antitrust approval.

The third bidder, Seagram Co. Ltd., began buying shares Saturday for \$92 each and has accumulated about 18 percent of Conoco's stock. Conoco is prized for its large reserves of coal, oil and natural gas. Any Conoco takeover will dwarf the \$3.6 billion 1979 acquisition of Beldridge Oil Co. by Shell Oil Co., now the largest merger ever.

Mobil did not change the other part of its offer, providing for securities worth \$85 a share for each remaining Conoco share. The old offer was worth \$8.2 billion. Mobil is the only one of the three bidders that still faces major antitrust questions, and it said the increase was "in recognition of the fact that a Conoco shareholder will have to wait longer for payment" from Mobil than from other bidders.

Seagram, the big Canadian firm, already has begun buying shares of Conoco, and said Sunday it was bought, or will soon buy, about 18 percent of the company's stock at \$92 a share.

Du Pont, offering a total of \$7.3 billion, said it has received tenders more than 50 percent of Conoco's shares and said it expects to have final antitrust clearance from the Justice Department by Wednesday, when it will begin buying those shares. Conoco wants to merge with Du Pont, the nation's largest chemical producer.

Du Pont had reserved the right to buy shares unless 51 percent were offered. But its board cut that figure to 41 percent Monday in an effort to reassure shareholders that shares tendered to Du Pont will be bought. The shares can be withdrawn through Tuesday midnight.

OAPEC calls to phase out 'flag' ships

KUWAIT, Aug. 4 (R) — Ships which fly flags of convenience prejudice the interests of developing Arab countries and should be phased out, the nine-member Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) said Tuesday.

Developing countries control only a tenth of the world's shipping fleet but produce bulk cargo, mainly oil and oil products, that account for two thirds of world trade, OAPEC said in its bulletin.

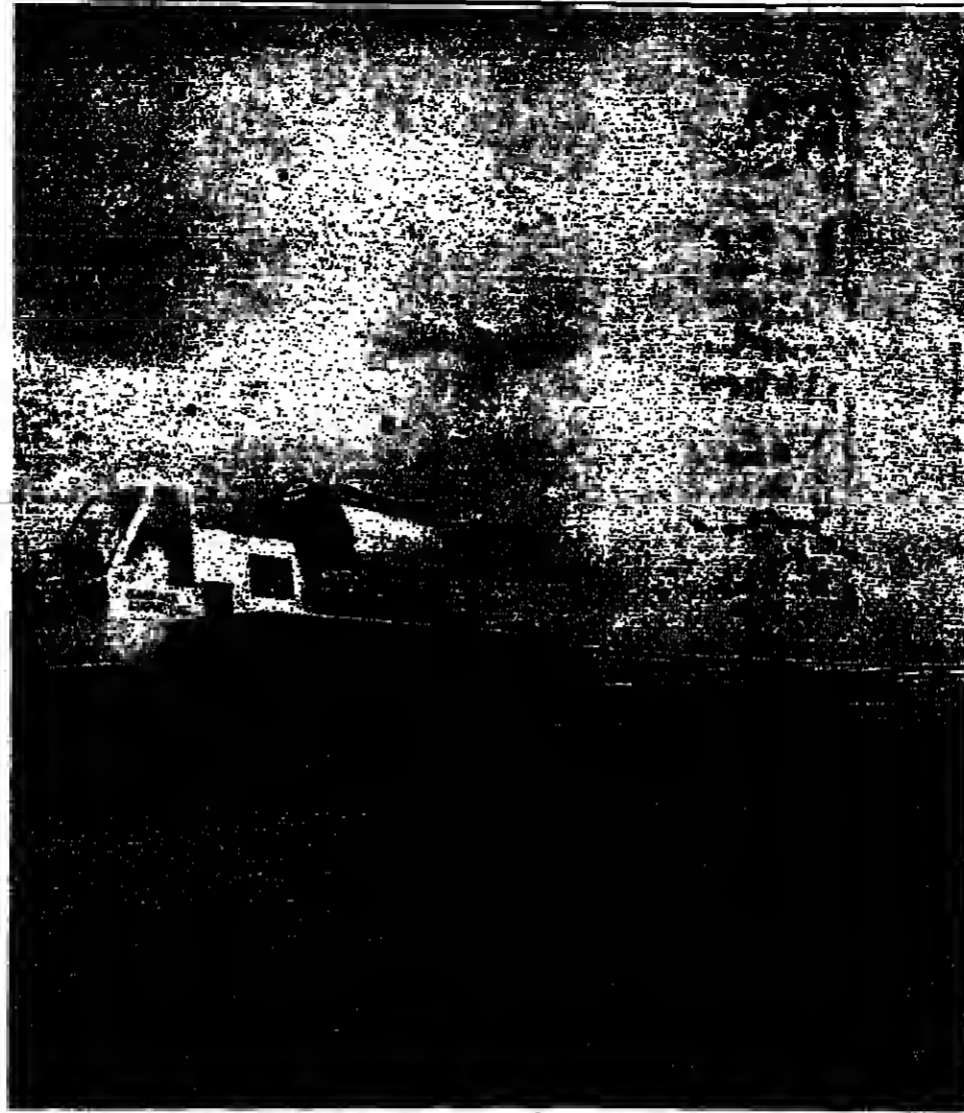
OAPEC said United Nations studies showed that so-called open registry fleets flying flags of convenience had adversely affected the growth of national fleets, particularly oil fleets, of the developing countries.

"Phasing out flags of convenience is thus of vital importance to the developing Arab countries," it said.

obtained by registering their ships in countries other than their own, mostly to avoid taxes and sometimes stringent safety regulations.

OAPEC said Liberia and Panama are at the forefront of flag of convenience nations, but it added, Western countries failed to take a tough stance against the phasing out of the flag of convenience ships at the recent UNCTAD conference in Geneva.

OAPEC said this led some developing countries to consider individual solutions to the issue, but gave no details. Gulf shipping analysts noted that OAPEC member countries own a tanker company, the Arab Maritime Petroleum Transport Company, which has been facing financial problems for some time. OAPEC members are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, Syria, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Algeria and Libya.



MULTI-PURPOSE VEHICLE: This is 'Amphitrac', a new low ground pressure vehicle designed in Britain to go anywhere — through rivers, lakes and ponds, over marshy ground, deep shingle or snow — without causing any damage. Seen here in a crop-spraying role, Amphitrac is a two or four-wheel drive vehicle with a chassis supported on a giant tubeless polyester fibre/rubber tyres that exert the minimum of ground pressure. Its deck accepts a payload of 2.5 tons. It is suitable for a number of operations, including pipe laying, electrification schemes and farming.

U.K., UAE to boost relations

LONDON, Aug. 4 — A joint commission formed by the United Kingdom and United Arab Emirates began talks here on strengthening bilateral relations and to examine the prospects for renewed Middle East peace efforts.

The United Arab Emirates delegation leader, minister of foreign affairs, Rashid Abdullah, will have wide-ranging discussions with minister of state at the British Foreign Office, Douglas Hurd. Thirteen officials representing the Emirates' Ministries of Information, Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Health and Education will meet their opposite numbers to discuss possibilities for closer bilateral cooperation. In particular, possibilities in culture, health and agriculture, will be examined in depth.

Heading the one-day agenda are the international political issues of particular concern to the Gulf states: the Arab-Israeli dispute,

developments in Gulf security and the situation in Afghanistan.

The delegation is expected to urge the British government to renew the Middle East peace initiative while Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington is president of the EEC council of ministers. The Emirates welcomed the European initiative, but like other Arab states have been disappointed by the lack of further progress.

In the informal discussions the visiting delegation is likely to take the opportunity to explain the significance of the new Gulf Security Council to the British.

The last U.K.-UAE joint commission was held at Abu Dhabi in January when Douglas Hurd and Rashid Abdullah, Britain and the United Arab Emirates have exceptionally close relations according to diplomats on both sides, and the commission is welcomed as an opportunity for regular and frank exchanges on areas of mutual interest.

Global tea glut hits Indian units

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (R) — India's tea industry is facing a crisis because of a surplus on world markets and rising production costs, Commerce Minister Pranab Mukherjee said Tuesday.

He was speaking at a conference here of tea producers and official trade agencies, convened by government to discuss the plight of the industry. Mukherjee said the emergence of a large number of tea-exporting countries in the last two decades had led to an abundance of tea on the world market and presented Indian exporters with stiff competition.

Rising production costs and sluggish bome demand had added to the difficulties of many

tea plantations, which were reducing their use of fertilizers, weevil-killers and pesticides. This would eventually lead to lower yields and make Indian tea less competitive and remunerative on world markets, Mukherjee said.

Commerce Secretary P.K. Kaul said while world tea production was rising by five percent a year, consumption was increasing by two percent. This had led to a progressive reduction in world prices.

India expects to export 240 million kgs (20,000 tons) of tea in the current year ending next March compared with 225 million kgs (22,500 tons) last year, a commerce ministry official said last month.

Sea talks run into rough weather

GENEVA, Aug. 4 (AP) — The U.N. conference on the law of sea reconvened with scathing Soviet criticism that the U.S. government's on-going review risks torpedoing the nearly complete draft treaty on peaceful use of the oceans and their resources.

The U.S. review, announced in March, has effectively stalled the 150-nation conference which, less than a year ago, seemed on the verge of winding up intricate and often-tedious negotiations begun in 1974.

At the behest of the "Group of 77" representing more than 100 developing countries, the chief American negotiator, James L. Malone, is to present at a private meeting Wednesday the "tentative conclusions" of the Reagan administration's review.

Malone told the Associated Press Monday that private discussions with other delegations have elicited "more or less favorable" reactions to aspects of the review which he declined to discuss.

Shortly after the conference opened Monday, Soviet Ambassador Seymour P. Kozyrev accused the United States of seeking "to

Japan's sales of motorbike up

PARIS, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Sales of Japan's motorbikes abroad rose faster last year than sales of any other export category, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) said Tuesday.

The export volume of motorbike sales rose 41 percent last year, while car sales grew 30 percent, and television sets 28 percent. Overall Japanese exports rose a total of 17 percent in volume.

Various "voluntary" measures restricting automobile exports, among others. The report predicted that the Japanese economy would have better results than in the rest of the industrialized world. Japanese growth, the highest among the 21 OECD nations, will drop slightly below an annual rate of three percent during the second half of 1981, but will climb again later to about five percent during the second half of 1982.

"Due mainly to the sharp appreciation of the yen since May 1980, the growth of export volume is forecast to slow down significantly in 1981, but gradually to regain strength next year in line with the expected recovery of export markets," the report said.

The report added: "Real private consumption is likely to strengthen over the next year or so, reflecting a marked slowdown in inflation and an acceleration in nominal wages." But it said that profits were likely to decline in 1981 and improve slightly in 1982. Thus bonus payments are likely to rise less than basic wages in 1981, but at a faster rate than wages in 1982.

Nominal wages — as opposed to real wages adjusted for inflation — will probably rise a total of 8.25 percent in both 1981 and the

Financial Roundup

Dollar's march unchecked

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Aug. 4 — The American dollar went on to break record after record against all other major European currencies on the New York bourses markets, Tuesday. Dealers were at a loss to explain this phenomenal rise in the dollar's value. Some attributing it to the successful passage of the Reagan economic program, while others to the continuing high dollar interest rates. While it is true that "Fed funds" rates have now reached 20 1/2 percent, yet these are much lower than some of the previous high levels reached last month and the one-month Eurodollar interest rate is still under 20 percent at 19 3/16 — 19 5/16 percent compared to over 20 percent levels of three-months ago.

Locally, rial deposit rates opened very firm as the first working day for local banks after the Eid holidays. During the Eid holidays a few banks in London had been attempting to make a rial market, but this gradually died down in the face of lack of interest to deal until banks saw how the rial opened Tuesday in the Kingdom. Whilst rial deposit rates were actively dealt, spot rial/dollar exchange quotations were not easily come by in the Kingdom or through the Bahrain-based OBO's offshore banking units — who are coming to depend more and more on rial dealings. The reason for this was that officially SAMA's (Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency) will not open till next Saturday, August 8, and, therefore, investors are loathe to give up dollars in their possessions now, especially in light of the dollar's rise. It will not be till after August 8 that Kingdom-based banks can purchase dollars from SAMA. Rial deposit rates opened at 17 1/4 — 17

1/2 percent for the one-month and 16 1/2 — 17 1/2 percent for the six-month rates. However, by close, Tuesday, JIBOR one-month bid-offer had reached 18 1/2 — 19 percent, while the six-month also firmed to 17 1/4 — 17 3/4 percent — this representing the biggest jump in rial rates for any one-day during the past month or so. Similar rises were recorded in short-dated funds, where most of the transactions took place, closing the one-week at 18 — 18 1/2 percent with some banks bidding 19 1/2 percent. On the exchanges, spot rial/dollar was quoted at 3.4130 — 60 for "information" by some institutions, while others dealt in the range of 3.4120 — 30" for small amounts."

The major factor affecting the rise in rial rates was undoubtedly the performance of the U.S. dollar on the exchange markets. The British pound fell by almost four cents to close in New York at 1.8020 levels — the lowest in three and a half years. In Europe Tuesday, sterling still seemed weak at 1.8087. The story was the same with other major currencies — with the French franc falling below 6.00 franc levels in New York and only regaining a little bit of ground to be quoted at 5.9890 after some heavy French Central Bank interventions. The German mark slipped past the 2.5370 levels in New York, but still stayed at 2.5145 Tuesday. Again despite sizeable Bundesbank support. The once powerful yen crumbled to close at 246.25 levels in New York and averaged at 244.80 Tuesday in London. Nothing it seemed, stood before the dollar — the Swiss franc fell to lows of four and a half to be quoted at 2.20 compared to 2.11 only one week ago. The main question now being asked is — where will it end?"

U.S., Russia hold grain talks

VIENNA, Aug. 4 — American and Soviet negotiators ended a second day of talks over future grain trading plans Tuesday, disclosing no results of their meeting.

"They are keeping their cards very close to the vest, said American embassy spokesman Charles Leahy. Final talks were scheduled for Wednesday.

The Vienna meetings are exploratory talks about the trade relationship which will exist between the two countries after expiration Sept. 30 of a five-year-old grain agreement.

Formal agreement was expected to result from the meetings, being held alternatively in a Soviet trade mission in Vienna and the American embassy here.

The expiring agreement entitled the Soviet Union to buy six million tons of corn and wheat a year and order two million additional tons without new negotiations.

Special trade representative William E. Brock headed a 10-official American delegation to the talks. The meetings, said embassy spokesman Charles Leahy, "are just talks or discussions." "The United States is entering these talks willing to listen," he said.

There have been predictions in Moscow that unseasonably hot summer weather could cause the crop to fall far short of the Soviet target of 238 million to 243 million metric tons.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture has predicted a Soviet harvest of about 200 million tons. Western and other experts in Moscow believe it could be even lower unless Soviet farmers can quickly bring in fast-ripening grain.

Heavy July rains appear likely to cause grain problems elsewhere in the Soviet bloc, where governments short of convertible Western cash were hoping to limit or avoid grain imports.

Czechoslovakia said Monday the rains had left the country with only a fourth of its grain harvest complete at a time when half the harvest was normally out of the fields.

The exploratory Vienna talks involve only the Soviet Union and potential trade arrangements after the expiration of the agreement on corn and wheat sales. The expiring agreement provided for sale of six million tons of grain a year from American surpluses and allowed the Soviet Union to order two million additional tons without further negotiations.

U.S. Agriculture Secretary John R. Block, an advocate of larger American farm exports, told a meeting of Missouri farmers Monday that Brock "understands the importance of working out an agreement that will benefit the American farmer." Brock, he said, "will not let you down."

Oil link important Turkey, Libya ties blossom

ISTANBUL, Aug. 4 (R) — Across the warm waters of the eastern Mediterranean a strong economic bond is growing between Turkey and Libya — countries with a common religion but diametrically-opposed political approaches.

Turkish firms are busy constructing civilian and military facilities in north and south Libya and trade is expanding like an inflated balloon.

Recently a Turkish company won a major contract to rebuild the primitive desert village near Sirte in northern Libya where the country's radical leader Col. Muammar Qaddafi was born.

While Turkey's Western allies like the United States, Libya's biggest oil client, and West Germany and Italy, key trading partners, are hesitant about trading with a country they repeatedly accuse of fomenting international terrorism, Turkey feels no such qualms.

"Friendship between Turkey and Libya cannot be measured in terms of money alone," Turkey's chief economic planner, Deputy Prime Minister Turgut Ozal, told Libyan Trade Minister Buzet Durda when he visited Ankara in June.

Indeed the present boom reflects a traditional link with Libya inherited from the Ottoman empire days by the present conservative military government in Ankara. The ties were manifested by Col. Qaddafi's seizure of power in Turkey in 1969.

Libya strongly supported Turkey during the 1974 invasion of northern Cyprus and was reported at the time to have provided Turkey with fuel for its jets. More recently,

Libyan pilots have been trained in this country and Turkish-built landing craft have been sold to Libya. The oil link is important. Turkey imports between two and three million tons a year making Libya its third most important supplier after Iraq and Iran.

But the flowering of economics ties this year has principally involved Turkish exports and the award of Libyan building contracts to Turkish firms.

Turkey has grabbed a sufficient slice of the market this year to delight economic planners here intent on abandoning decades or protectionist, inward-looking economic policies in favor of opening up to foreign business.

During Durda's visit Turkish officials estimated exports to Libya would approach \$500 million by the end of this year and could rise to \$1 billion in 1982. The figure for 1980 was just over \$60 million.

For internal political reasons, Libya has more modest standards for its foods and consumer items and finds a ready supplier in Turkey. The goods also help to correct the massive trade imbalance caused by oil supplies of \$650 million in Libya's favor last year. The Ankara government is doing everything it can to smooth the way for exporters, eliminating some of Turkey's tangled bureaucracy and helping with transport.

This summer the two countries agreed to establish a joint investment company to promote trade and cooperation, with an initial capital of \$100 million. Kochman said construction contractors had now secured more than \$5 billion worth of business in Libya, joining already successful West European and Far Eastern firms in Libya's ambitious building program.

This Istanbul-based Sezai Turkes-Feyzi Akkaya construction company, which was the first into the international field and built Tripoli's civilian and military harbor, is now running about \$500 million worth of projects in Libya.

The firm's managing director, Eser Tumen, said Turkish companies had secured contracts simply because they were competitive. Traditional ties and shared Muslim religion were no advantage in the business field, he said. "We were more competitive, that's all. Perhaps because of our labor costs, but also perhaps because others include a higher risk calculation than us when dealing with Libya," he said.

More than 40 Turkish firms are now engaged in jobs in Libya. In addition, about 70,000 Turkish workers are in the country — easing the severe unemployment situation at home and providing a modest, but valuable, boost to foreign exchange reserves with their remittances.

A number of Turkish firms are involved in Libya's military construction program. Sezai Turkes is building another port partly for military use, while Beta as has contracted to build military bases to train civilians in the north and near the Chad border in the south, company sources said.

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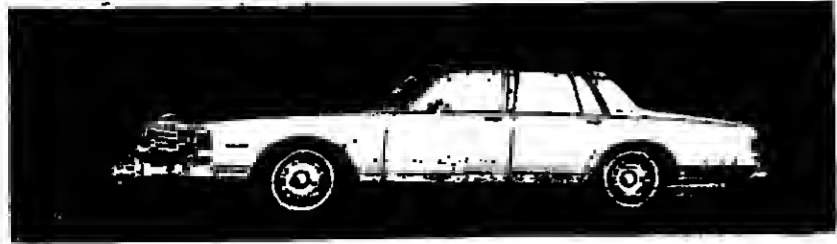
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Foreign instigation seen Gambian hostages still in rebel hands

DAKAR, Aug. 4 (Agencies) — Gambian left-wing rebels continued to hold out with 29 hostages Tuesday near the capital of Banjul, but were reportedly encircled by Senegalese troops and a loyalists of President Dawda Jawara.

The hostages include 18 children and Lady Jile, one of Sir Dawda's two wives. They were being held in the rebel stronghold near Bakau, a major Banjul suburb and no negotiations for their release had started contrary to earlier reports.

Between 100 and 200 persons have been killed since the Marxist-Leninist rebels attempted to oust the president Thursday while he was in London for the royal wedding, informed sources have reported. A number of people were reportedly arrested Monday as the government searched for hidden arms.

Meanwhile, Kouki Samba Sanyang, head of Gambian police, said on the rebel radio that the rebels were determined to fight to the finish. But 1 loyalists expressed hope that the rebels would be cowed into demanding a ceasefire.

Sir Dawda has charged that the rebels were helped by another country which he has not named and Senegalese radio has reported that the insurgents were armed with Soviet-made weapons. But the Soviet news agency Tass said Monday that rifles and Soviet-made cross country vehicles were sold to Sir Dawda's government before the rebellion.

Earlier, the rebels freed two Senegalese diplomats. Diplomatic sources said Tuesday the two were believed to have been released after the president's radio appeal to the rebels to surrender and free their captives.

The sources said one of the freed diplomats was Seydou Nourou Ba, threatened with death after the rebels tried to seize power in the small West African state. Senegalese government sources said three days ago that Ba had been freed but was later reported to be still in the hands of the rebels. The identity of the other diplomat released was not immediately known.

In a statement broadcast over Radio Gambia, Sir Dawda told the rebels their lives would be spared if they laid down weapons and released their captives. He also appealed to all Gambians to return to work.

Eyewitnesses in Banjul said there had been a lot of looting during the insurrection, much of it by prisoners who had been freed and armed by the rebels. Forces loyal to Sir Dawda had started disarming civilians who



EVACUATION BEGINS: A view of the main parking lot of the West German transit camp for evacuated people and refugees from the Eastern countries shows many cars with Polish car license plates. The cars belong to Polish citizens of German descent, who have recently arrived in Friedland, West Germany, in order to escape what they feel is a dubious future resulting from growing tensions between labor and the government.

Warsaw crossroads jammed Poles begin warning strike

WARSAW, Aug. 4 (AP) — Some 300 heavy trucks and buses jammed Warsaw's big central intersection Tuesday as a confrontation between the government and Solidarity union over Poland's food crisis went into its second day. As the crowd of onlookers grew at the Warsaw crossroads, factory sirens blared out the start of a one-hour warning strike in Czestochowa, an industrial center some 210 kms southwest of here.

Solidarity staged the biggest mobile protest ever seen here and organized the strike in Czestochowa and planned others in a wave of nationwide protests over food shortages, meat ration cuts, and proposed price rises.

The Communist Party plans to call its 200-member central committee into its first session Saturday, showing the grave concern it shares with the government, which has apparently decided to wait out the Warsaw drivers' protest.

Some observers contend police may have stopped the motorcade in Warsaw Monday as a show of strength after the July party congress elected new leaders. But both the authorities, who announced emergency measures to deal with the food crisis Sunday, and Solidarity, which adjourned talks with the government Monday after "heated words," appeared determined not to back down from the standoff.

"We are here to win," Solidarity leader Lech Walesa told a news conference here Monday. "We have conceded too much ground so far. The vehicles can remain where they are even for 18 days, if necessary." National Solidarity press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz said the buses and trucks would stay locked in lines on two avenues leading to the intersection until the start of a strike by factory workers Wednesday.

About a score of unarmed police officers directed traffic and blocked further passage of the motorcade, stalling the vehicles with red-and-white Polish flags and banners fluttering in a light breeze. Several hundred curious pedestrians milled about the site on a cloudless and cool day when it would normally be jammed with people going to and from work.

Solidarity workers wearing red-and-white armbands and helmets of the same colors kept people from wandering into the center of the circle where Marszalkowski Street, the

IRA pays last tributes to Doherty

BELFAST, Aug. 4 (AP) — Gunmen in masks and combat fatigues fired rifle volleys over the coffin of Kieran Doherty Tuesday while others searched reporters for weapons and mourners bore the guerrilla hunger striker to his grave.

The seven-man firing party emerged from the Doherty family home, a red brick row house in west Belfast's staunchly Republican Andersonstown district, lined up beside the coffin and fired a military-style salute. Thousands of Roman Catholic spectators cheered.

The leader of Sinn Fein, the Irish Republican Army's political front, and widely believed to be the mastermind of the prison fast, looked on impassively.

But security forces made no apparent move to grab the gunmen, as they did last month at the funeral of hunger striker Joe McDonnell. He was the fifth to die in the protest at the Maze Prison near here which began March 1 to back demands that jailed Irish activists be given prisoner-of-war treatment.

Doherty, 25, died Sunday, the eighth to succumb. His funeral followed by one day that of Kevin Lynch, also 25, the seventh casualty of the fast.

Outside Doherty's home, IRA men, some carrying handguns, moved through a crowd of reporters and TV crews, occasionally searching them for weapons, apparently fearing infiltration by undercover soldiers.

Other guerrillas blocked off roads around the house with black "people's taxis," apparently to prevent army trucks bringing in troops. Three British Army helicopters and a spotter plane were circling overhead.

Adjacent to the Doherty home, two black mourning flags fluttered at half-staff in bright sunshine. They were mounted on 20-foot-long poles, traditional symbol of Irish rebels who used them in uprisings against the British centuries ago.

On a lamppost was a poster bearing Doherty's photograph and the legend, "Save the Hunger Strikers." Doherty's tan-colored coffin was draped in the Irish tricolor and topped with his black gloves and beret, the symbols of his membership in the outlawed Irish Republican Army's militant "provisional" wing. He also was a member of the Irish Parliament, though he was unable to take his seat after his election in June.

The funeral cortege set out for St. Theresa's Catholic Church, where a requiem mass was to be held. Later, Doherty was to be buried in the IRA's plot at Milltown cemetery next to Bobby Sands, the first of the hunger strikers to die.

Meanwhile, a conference was being organized for relatives of the hunger strikers and 400 other Maze guerrilla prisoners to seek a possible new initiative in the crisis.

The Friday-scheduled conference is arranged by a group called "Help the Prisoners," led by the Roman Catholic primate of all Ireland, Cardinal Tomas O'Fiaich. Earlier, efforts by the International Red Cross and the European Human Rights Commission to persuade the hunger strikers to give up got nowhere.

Sands died after a 66-day fast. Doherty, 25, died Sunday after going without food for 73 days, the longest fast of the eight who have died. He was serving 22 years for possessing guns and explosives in the IRA struggle to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Kevin Lynch, who died Saturday after starving for 71 days, was buried Monday in his hometown of Dungiven, county Londonderry. He was a member of the Irish National Liberation Army, a faction of the mainly Catholic IRA, and was serving 12 years for gun offenses.

Good Morning

By Ihsan Al Khawar

Strapped to my seat for hours in the airplane — a particularly rough ride, this was — I found myself haunted by the following thoughts.

There was first the thought of that gentleman from the Gulf, who wrote to one of the newspapers complaining that the French government had utterly refused to grant him two visas for his two wives, on the ground that one servant was quite enough if you're traveling. The man said in his letter that this shows definite Arab feelings on the part of the French. I say ... or — on second thoughts — I'd better not say anything...

Then I started worrying about Iran's new president, Mohammad Rajai, and the trouble he has to go to everyday trying to keep his beard in its unvarying length of a two-day beard. How he does it, I don't know, but whatever it is, it has to be a most exacting and meticulous exercise...

Then Iran faded from the troubled mind and I recalled the remark I overheard in Geneva recently, exactly in the middle of this summer. The lady was complaining to her departing husband, "So there you go to Abu Dhabi for months while we stay here in dreary old Geneva..." Drarry old Geneva! I ask you...

And that left me with the bleak memory of a lady I saw recently, in a restaurant about five hundred feet above the shore line. It was a beautiful evening and, as it turned to night, there was an enchanting view of ships far out at sea, all lights ablaze. Well the lady took out her camera, stuck a flashbulb on and clammy took a picture. A flash, mind you, so ships several kilometers out at sea ... Ladies' photographic skills, it appears, are similar to their driving skills...

Translated from Ashraf Al Awwat

New book worries French

MONACO, Southern France, Aug. 4 (AFP) — French people are obviously worried over the future for the best seller of the year is a new book predicting numerous disasters, including the invasion of Europe by the Soviet Union. In France, a bestseller is over 100,000 copies.

It is a monumental work, interpreting the prophecies of the 14th century historian Nostradamus who is considered to have predicted the French Revolution, the rise of Napoleon and two world wars in the 20th century.

There have been literally hundreds of books in many languages over the past three centuries claiming to interpret the 1,160 quatrains and sixtains in which Nostradamus hinted at future world events.

The newest work by 45-year-old Jean-Charles de Fontbrune Nostradamus, Historian and Prophet was written after 17 years of studying 2,000 reference works to identify names, places and dates. It is published by Rocher of Monaco.

The author's father, a physician like Nostradamus, wrote a book on him in 1935 which predicted the outbreak of a world war which would last five years, ending in the defeat of Germany. The book was banned by the Vichy regime in 1943 and 2,000 copies burned.

Nostradamus rarely used actual names, but he referred to Hitler as "Hister" and to Napoleon as "the man with crooked hair." Nostradamus wrote his work in French in 1555, but deliberately hid the full meaning of his predictions for fear of being burned as a wizard by the inquisition.

New test devised for gravity theory

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP) — A 20-year-old multi-million dollar search by scientists to prove one of Albert Einstein's more obscure predictions about gravity may be helped by a new test devised by three cosmologists, the science magazine Nature reports.

According to an advance account of the magazine story appearing in The Times of London Tuesday, the cosmologists suggest the orbit of planets should be studied in the hunt for gravitational waves. Einstein's theory contends the influence of one mass on another is transmitted through space by gravitational waves. So far, no experiment has been successful in proving the theory.

Previous tests have involved massive metal objects designed to resonate if gravitational waves with the same frequency pass through them. Critics of those tests say the metal objects were not sensitive enough to register gravitational forces. Under a newly devised test, the cosmologists would in effect be using entire planets — by measuring their orbits — to forecast the waves, Nature said.

Fraser leaves Delhi after talks

NEW DELHI, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser left here Tuesday for Canberra after a 12-hour visit during which he had wide-ranging talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

According to an Indian spokesman, during an hour's formal meeting soon after Fraser's arrival, here the two prime ministers had substantial discussions on the North-South problems in the context of the forthcoming summit in Mexico.

They also exchanged views on the Commonwealth heads of government conference in Melbourne from Sept. 30 and the situation in Southern Africa, particularly Namibia.

Fraser stopped in Delhi for an official visit on his way home from London where he attended the royal wedding. Australian Governor General Sir Zelman Cowen, traveling in the same plane, also broke his journey here and had a brief meeting with President N. Sanjiva Reddy.

Ammonia fumes kill 22

SAN LUIS POTOSI, Mexico, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Twenty-two persons died and almost 1,000 inhaled dangerous fumes when a goods train ran off the rails north of here leaking ammonia from two tankers, the Red Cross reported.

The local Red Cross said early Wednesday that the goods train ran off the rails at Montana, some 100 kms from here and 420 kms north of Mexico City. A dense cloud of ammonia enveloped the station, with the burning fumes affecting the passengers of another train.

Exodus to cities continues in Asia

GENEVA, Switzerland, Aug. 4 (AP) — The flow of rural migrants to the cities of Asia continues in most countries despite official efforts to halt the tide, according to a study published by the International Labor Organization.

The study estimates that if the trend continued, the population of Asian cities, which totaled 218 million in 1950 and 574 million in 1975 will reach close to 1.5 billion by the end of the century.

Six out of seven Asian governments have initiated measures to slow down or reverse the exodus but "most migration policies have had little success," the study says.

It warns that "only when the benefits of development filter down to the rural poor will they stop trying to better their lot by migrating to the cities."

The study said that China, relying on police controls, appears to have succeeded in slowing the flow but "at the cost of severe restrictions on freedom of movement. Elsewhere, such curbs have proved "rarely effective," it notes.

Bolivian junta makes peace bid with rebels

LA PAZ, Aug. 4 (AFP) — A three-man government negotiating team went to Santa Cruz Tuesday night in another bid to end a coup attempt in the city after rebels had rejected an earlier mission's promise that Bolivian leader Gen. Luis Garcia Meza would resign on Thursday if the rebels gave up.

The first team, led by Army Chief of Staff Gen. Angel Mariscal, left after Gen. Garcia Meza promised to give a nationwide televised address to clarify the situation. That speech was later postponed for undisclosed reasons.

In Santa Cruz, 500 kms east of La Paz, coup leaders Gen. Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez renewed their call for Gen. Garcia Meza's immediate resignation. They said at a news conference that they wanted to ensure a free country, to end corruption and drug traffic, and to restore national dignity.

They said they had no ties with either the outlawed Bolivian Workers' Federation or any political party. The two also gave a speech in front of what several rebel-controlled radio stations described as a large crowd. Gen. Natusch Busch said he thought of himself as a voice for all honest military men, and for all Bolivian people who wanted to live with dignity.

Gen. Anez called on civilians and the military to form an "indestructible alliance." During the same gathering, former President Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, who served for six months, before being deposed in September, 1969 in another military coup, expressed support for the uprising and said "now nobody will stop us," a radio station reported.

(Abroad, meanwhile, support for the rebellion continued to grow among exiled day wound up the two-day 1981 world conference against atomic and hydrogen bombs with a declaration calling for nuclear disarmament. The conference will move on to Hiroshima Thursday and Nagasaki Saturday and Sunday, the two Japanese cities devastated by U.S. atomic attacks in the closing days of World War II.

The Tokyo declaration called for action to ban the use of nuclear arms, to immediately enforce a moratorium on the manufacture and disposition of nuclear weapons, to conclude a treaty for a total ban on nuclear blasts and to create and expand non-nuclear zones.

It also called for educating the public on the experiences of A-bomb survivors and legislating for relief of A-bomb survivors.

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